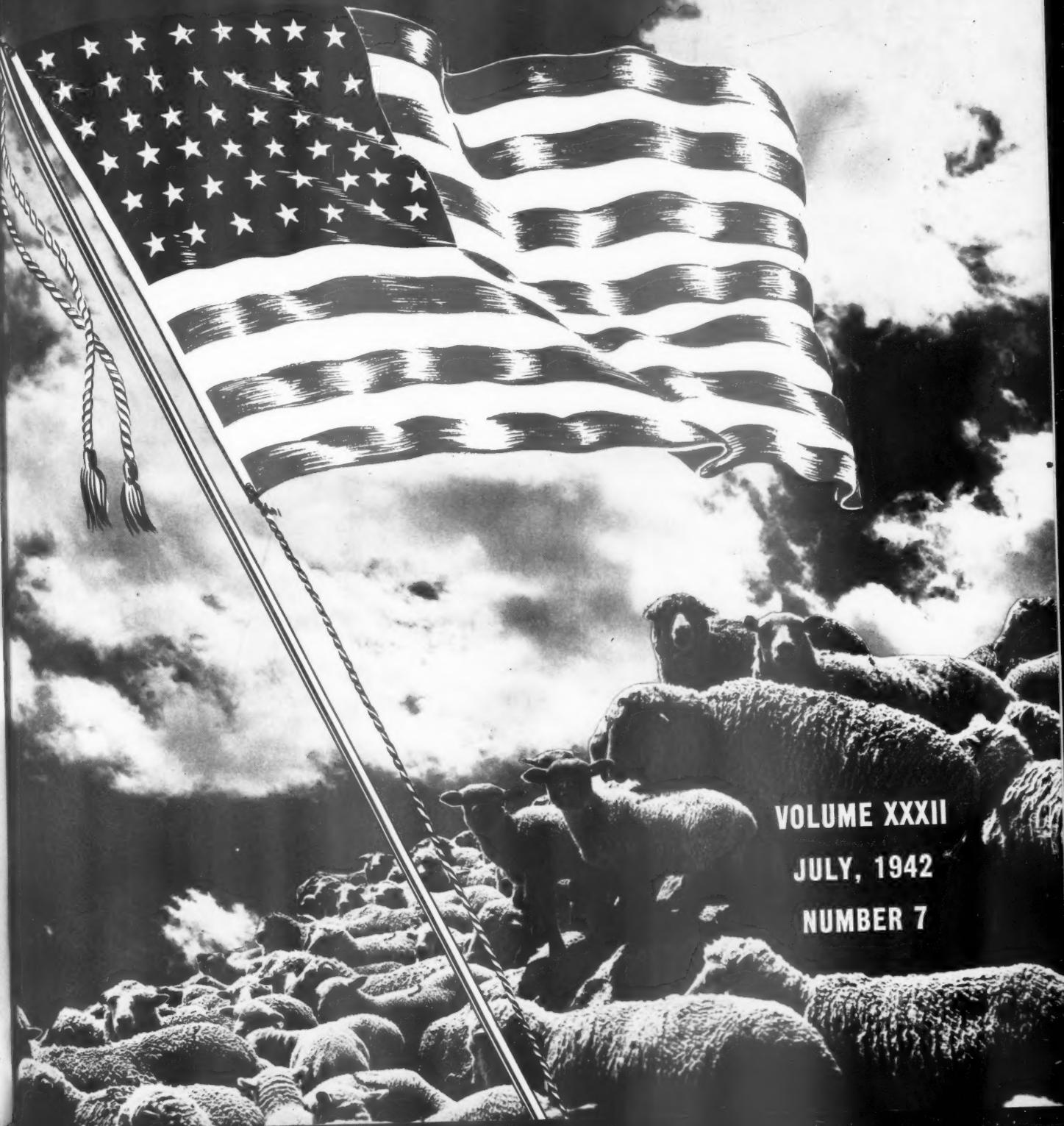


THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT



VOLUME XXXII

JULY, 1942

NUMBER 7

DIRECT MARKETING

DOES NOT ELIMINATE EXPENSE

Many growers and feeders feel "direct" purchase or selling eliminates marketing expense, such as yardage, commission, etc. IT DOES NOT. A careful analysis shows it exists just the same, although it may be expressed another way.

Central Market charges are governed by law and are shown on the account sales. "Direct Marketing" expense may be in hotel bills, automobile expense, railroad fare, per head commission, holding expense at auction or dispersal yards, etc. Very often this is covered by an addition in price rather than an account sales deduction, but it is there just the same.

IF YOU WILL ANALYZE THESE EXPENSES AND
TRACE THE LIVESTOCK AND ITS PRICE FROM
GROWER TO FEEDER, YOU WILL BUY AND SELL

ON THE CENTRAL MARKETS



Union Stock Yard Companies

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GROWERS
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Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Oregon
H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, S. D.
Fred T. Earwood, Sonora, Texas
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah
A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington
J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

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Jerrie W. Lee, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
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J. K. Sexton, President
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Colorado Wool Growers Association
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Western South Dakota Sheep Growers
Association
Rapid City
H. B. Bomford, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.

EDITORIALS

More Wool Discussion

WOOL discussions continue at Washington. The present acute market situation and need for a change in government policies relating to wool have been thoroughly aired in hearings held on July 3, 7 and 8, by the special Senate Committee appointed in 1935 to investigate the production, transportation, and marketing of wool, and as the outcome of those hearings, maintenance of wool prices at a fair level to growers for the duration of the war is indicated. If a plan to accomplish this result is not evolved by the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture, legislation by Congress to give growers the necessary protection may follow, according to an announcement made at the conclusion of the hearings conducted by Senator H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming, who succeeded the late Senator Alva B. Adams as chairman of the committee.

The growers' reasons for desiring outright purchase of the wool clip by the government were presented to the committee on July 3 by President Wardlaw of the National Association, J. B. Wilson of Wyoming, F. T. Earwood and Vestel Askew, president and secretary, respectively, of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, and on July 7 by C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Their position was largely based on the menace of the vast stock-pile of foreign wool now held in this country as a reserve, which, if not properly handled at the end of the war, could easily put domestic growers out of business.

"The policy of our government with respect to the American wool grower," President Wardlaw told the committee, "is inequitable and unfair for the following reasons: It restricts the amount of wool manufacturers may use for civilian purposes * * *; it is stimulating the adulteration of all woolen products * * *; it is purchasing large supplies of wool from the British Government and storing these wools as a reserve, while the sole protection enjoyed by the American wool grower is the uncertain and fluctuating protection of ceiling prices."

The background of the present situation was drawn by Mr. Wilson. Under the present policy, he told the committee, everyone in the industry is getting a profit but the grower. "The topmaker" he said, "figures his wool on the basis of \$1.18 but if he can buy it for less—and he does—that's an extra profit. He is allowed the cost of conversion and a profit. The yarn spinner also gets his conversion costs and a profit. The manufacturer gets a profit, too, but he doesn't do so well—the Army keeps him pretty well screwed down. The mills aren't getting rich, but they're

getting a profit. Everybody is getting a profit except the wool grower."

As a result of what actually amounts to a repudiation of government contracts made with manufacturers prior to April 28, when ceiling prices were established on clothing by the O.P.A., restricted manufacture of civilian goods, and large imports of wool from Australia, no buying is now being done by the mills, Mr. Wilson pointed out, and quotations on wool are off 10 cents per pound in some instances.

Messrs. Earwood and Askew discussed the mohair and short wool situation. The Army has no use for these fibers and yet their manufacture for civilian use is drastically curtailed. If they were released, the Texas men said, there would be no need for mandatory blending.

C. J. Fawcett, appearing before the committee on July 7, declared that regulatory measures governing the use and price of wool invoked by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration have created an unstable situation in the wool textile industries, and "as usual the wool market is absorbing the shock." Government purchase of the clip for the duration of the war could partially remedy the trouble, he said, by assuring the producer a definite income regardless of market fluctuations and price ceilings.

Growers have backing for their stand that the government should purchase the wool clip from the U. S. Tariff Commission whose report, issued early this spring, showed that such a course would be beneficial to both growers and the government. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Grover Hill has also recommended that the government take over the clip. The War Production Board, on the other hand, apparently has not recognized the need for such action at this time. Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Goods Branch of the W.P.B., told the committee on July 8 that he would like to make it clear that the War Production Board was not opposed to the purchase of the clip by the government. "We have," he said, "felt that it was not necessary at this time. We feel that the price for the producer should be protected at a fair level at this time and feel that a floor at a fair price is the best plan."

Kenneth W. Marriner, also of the Wool Section of the W.P.B., testified along similar lines, at first suggesting a loan, but later proposing another plan, that of a government guarantee to purchase the domestic wool clip for the duration of the war and one year thereafter at a price

agreed upon. This price, in his opinion, should be the British issue price on Australian wool, plus the cost of landing it here in this country, including the freight, marine and war risk insurance, and the duty, or \$1.03 a pound for class 3 wool.

Representatives of the W.P.B., O.P.A., and the Department of Agriculture agreed to confer and outline a future program in connection with the handling of the wool clip. They may propose outright purchase by the government or a non-recourse loan which would operate as a floor to the market. At any rate, the matter has been aired and the threat of congressional action has been made, although such a course would probably be a rather lengthy one.

Wool Supplies

THE United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, has just recently reported the stocks of wool on hand as of April 4, 1942. On a grease basis the total stock of apparel and carpet wools in the hands of dealers, manufacturers, and top-makers was 415,389,235 grease pounds. This does not include the stock-pile held by the Defense Supplies Corporation, which at that time was estimated at about 300 million pounds. This would make a total of over 700 million pounds of wool available as of April 4.

Calculations made in the office of the National Wool Growers Association show the apparel wool stocks to be 360,731,450 as of April, not including the stock-pile. The total consumption of shorn and pulled apparel wool on a grease basis was 263,801,000 pounds for the first quarter of 1942 or an average of 87,933,660 pounds per month. Of the total amount consumed, approximately 126,769,000 pounds was domestic wool.

Imports of apparel wool during this period by manufacturers and dealers would figure about 171 million pounds, not including the stock-pile wools.

It is impossible to estimate imports of foreign wools with any degree of accuracy, but with the stocks of apparel wool on hand April 4 of 360,731,450 grease pounds, and a domestic production of 402,450,000 grease pounds (something over 97 million pounds of 1942 domestic wools are figured in the stocks as of April 4) and the stock-pile of wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation of 500 million pounds, which is the later estimate, the total amount of wool

The committee conducting the hearings was composed of Senator Schwartz (Wyoming) chairman; Senator Carl A. Hatch (New Mexico), James E. Murray (Montana), David I. Walsh (Massachusetts), and Charles Gurney (South Dakota). As no report of its findings in the investigation of wool marketing practices during the years 1935-38, has yet been issued, the committee is still active and considered as having authority to consider the present wool market situation. Senators Connally of Texas, Thomas of Idaho, and O'Mahoney of Wyoming also rendered yeoman service to the sheep industry in connection with the recent hearing.

The confusion and conflict to which we referred on this page last month have not disappeared, but there are a few breaks in the clouds and the situation may clear.

SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

Sales

San Angelo (Texas) Sheep Show and Sale: July 28-30

Idaho Ram Sale: Filer, August 5
New Mexico Ram Sale: Albuquerque, August 15

Oregon Ram Sale: Pendleton, August 21

National Ram Sale: Salt Lake City, August 25-26

Elko (Nevada) Ram Sale: September 6

Southern Oregon Ram Sale: Lakeview, September 12

Wyoming Ram Sale: Casper, September 23-24

Dillon (Montana) Sale: September 28

Colorado Ram Sale: Montrose, October 12

Show

Pacific International: Portland, October 3-10

Ak-Sar-Ben: Omaha, Nebraska, October 4-10

American Royal: Kansas City, Mo., October 24-31

Ogden (Utah) Livestock Show: October 30-November 5

Great Western: Los Angeles, November 30-December 6

Chicago Market Competition (for Carloads of Cattle, Sheep and Swine): December 2-5

available in the United States for the last nine months of 1942 would be 1,263,181,450 grease pounds.

At the consumption rate of 87,933,660 grease pounds per month, the average of the first quarter, the consumption from April 4 to December 31, 1942, would be 791,402,940 grease pounds, or a total consumption for the year of 1,055,203,940 pounds, sufficient wool to supply an army of 5,276,000 men with 200 pounds of grease wool for each man.

If not another pound of wool were imported into the United States for the remainder of the year, the total stock, December 31, 1942, would be over 471 million pounds.

But it is estimated, at the rate imports are arriving in this country, the stock-pile of wool held by the Defense Supplies Corporation may reach, by the end of the year, from between 700 million to one billion pounds. It is also safe to assume that wool houses have been and are making imports of wool from Australia.

Wool Conservation Order M-73

WOOL allocations for the manufacture of civilian fabrics were released July 1 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations of the War Production Board.

This conservation order covers the period of August 3, 1942, to January 31, 1943, inclusive. It follows very closely the allocation plan submitted by the woolen and worsted industry advisory committee for the civilian wool program. The Labor Division of the W.P.B. agrees to a trial of this bonus plan for wool manipulation, but indicates that if it does not produce sufficient fabric to keep mills in all lines operating they will seek mandatory blending.

The principal parts of the order are:

For the worsted system 20 per cent of a manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage may be used during the six months' period. This is equivalent to 10 per cent of the basic quarterly poundage per quarter. In addition a bonus of 25 per cent of a manufactur-

er's basic quarterly poundage, equivalent to 12½ per cent per quarter, may be used during the same period to produce fabrics containing not more than 65 per cent new wool or less than 20 per cent of any wool fiber. The total of 45 per cent of the basic quarterly poundage for the six months' period represents 2½ per cent more new wool than was allowed the second quarter for each quarter, providing the manufacturer blends as suggested.

A manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage is figured by taking one half of the number of pounds of wool put into process, on the system used, during the first half of 1941.

For the woolen system 5 per cent of a manufacturer's basic quarterly poundage may be used during the six months' period for any type of civilian wool product; this is equivalent to 2½ per cent quarterly. In addition a bonus of 25 per cent may be used if fabrics containing not more than 65 per cent new wool nor less than 20 per cent of any wool fiber are produced. This is equivalent to 10 per cent per quarter and represents an increase of 2½ per cent for each quarter over the second quarter allocation if this manipulation for increased yardage is followed.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the above two paragraphs any manufacturer who made and sold prior to June 1, 1942, fabrics and yarns containing less than 20 per cent new wool, wool waste, noils, reused and reprocessed wool is entitled to put in process new wool for the manufacture of these same fabrics, and nothing in the order prohibits him from manufacturing fabrics and yarns containing less than 20 per cent new wool.

There is also a bonus for the use of mohair or wool of grades lower than 44s. For the use of every one pound of mohair or wool lower than 44s on the worsted system a manufacturer is entitled to an additional two pounds of such material, and on the woolen system an additional five pounds is allowed of such material.

No person is allowed to manufacture for nondefense order any blanket containing more than 80 per cent new wool, wool waste, noils, or reused or reprocessed wool unless made solely

from damaged paper-makers' felts or used processed felts.

As we interpret this order it could not be called a "mandatory blending" order but more correctly it should be termed a "manipulation order for increased yardage." The order does not state that cotton or rayon must be used with the bonus new wool, but that only 65 per cent new wool shall be used. The other 35 per cent could be made up of wool waste, noils, reused and reprocessed wool. This according to our terminology is not "mandatory blending." However, the order does definitely place a greater restriction on those manufacturers who are unable or do not wish to use other fibers than new wool. Those manufacturers who are unable to adjust their machinery for the manufacture of wool with other fibers or who are unable to obtain wool waste, noils, reused or reprocessed wools in sufficient quantities will suffer a cut, in the production of civilian fabrics, from the second quarter allocation order of 50 per cent on the worsted system and 75 per cent on the woolen system.

J. M. J.

W. P. B. Investigation

THE reports of special committees appointed by both branches of Congress to investigate charges brought by Robert R. Guthrie in resigning as chief of the Textile, Cloth-

SUMMER CONVENTIONS

The Colorado Wool Growers Association will hold its regular annual convention in Glenwood Springs, July 28, 29 and 30.

The Wyoming Wool Growers Association will not hold its regular convention, but has scheduled, a business meeting for September 22, the day before its ram sale opens, in Casper.

The Arizona Wool Growers Association has postponed its convention until some time in October when it will meet in Phoenix. Flagstaff and other northern cities could not house the convention this month on account of war activities in that area.

ing and Leather Goods Branch of the War Production Board on March 4, that conversion to war production of the durable goods (radios, refrigerators, etc.) and textile industries had been delayed by representatives of those industries serving on the W.P.B. on a dollar-a-year basis, were released on June 16 by the House committee and on June 18 by the Senate body.

Analysis made by the two groups of the testimony presented at the public hearings (House: March 19-26; Senate: April 14-21) is widely different, just as divergent apparently as was opinion of members of the W.P.B. on the point at issue. While there was unanimity of opinion on the W.P.B. that curtailment of civilian production was necessary to meet war effort, opposite ideas were held by some of its members as to the methods by which such restriction should be handled. One group, to which Mr. Guthrie belonged, favored a ruthless, quick turnover while other officials believed that the process should be slow enough to allow the factories and plants time to change over to a war basis without entire disruption of their operations.

The Senate committee, which was headed by Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, found that while "substantial curtailment of civilian industries has been made, and rapid strides have been taken in converting civilian industries to war purposes, * * * the result was slower in coming about than it should have been." The report also states that the committee believed "that the Guthrie case points to the conclusion that certain dollar-a-year men within the Bureau of Industry Branches are unable to divorce themselves from their subconscious gravitation to their own industries," and recommends that W.P.B. administrative order No. 4 section 2, which provides that no person working on a dollar-a-year basis "shall make determination directly affecting the affairs of the firm or company in which he is employed" should be changed to read "shall make determination directly affecting the affairs of the industry in which he is employed."

The Senate committee also recommended a change in both the organization and personnel of some branches and divisions in the War Production Board in order "to achieve utilization

of those facilities made available by the curtailment of civilian industry."

The House committee on the other hand, while being sympathetic with the views advocated by Mr. Guthrie, is of the opinion that the "collateral consequences surrounding conservation and conversion were for the most part disregarded by Guthrie," and "that there was abundant evidence of confusion, red tape, and the lack of a clearly defined authority who could make and enforce decisions in the textile and related branches." On the matter of dollar-a-year men, the findings in the House report were: That "it is not possible to depend solely upon government career men and college professors without practical experience in industry at so serious a time as this," and that "in most instances men drawn from industry, whether as dollar-a-year men or compensated for their services, have rendered valuable, sincere, and conscientious service to the war effort," and that "it cannot be expected that such men should sever all connections with the business world."

Wool growers have been particularly interested in this investigation as it involved the question of mandatory blending of wool with substitute fibers in the manufacture of goods for civilian consumption. The conversion orders issued by the W.P.B. covering the first half of 1942 did not make blending compulsory and the recently issued order, discussed elsewhere in this issue, allows a bonus in the shape of larger amounts of new wool to manufacturers who use a certain percentage of noils and reprocessed and reused wools in production of fabrics for civilian use. Kenneth W. Marriner, Chief of the Wool Fabrics Section, who spoke at the convention of the National Wool Growers Association, was one of the dollar-a-year men criticized by Mr. Guthrie for holding up the mandatory blending orders. His testimony, before the Congressional committees was to the effect that, each unit of the industry should be permitted to determine its own policy in regard to blending and that "the question was a matter of degree which could be most intelligently determined by the various segments of the woolen industry rather than by government edict."

In Memoriam



George H. Wilbur, Arizona Executive Committeeman

GEORGE H. WILBUR, Arizona's member of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, was killed on May 24 in an automobile accident in which the car driven by him and one operated by William Espinoza of Phoenix collided at the intersection of the Tempe-Mesa Highway and McClintock Drive. Mr. Wilbur, it is reported, was hurled headlong on to the pavement as the door of his coupe swung open and he died on the way to the hospital.

Mrs. Wilbur and the five occupants of the other car were uninjured.

Born in Iowa in 1874, Mr. Wilbur and his parents settled in Mesa, Arizona, in 1892. First business venture was in hardware, then cattle, but in 1902 he turned his efforts to raising sheep and at the time of his death was the owner of a large outfit on the Mazatzal range.

He served as president of the Arizona Wool Growers Association from 1937 to 1939 and had been that association's representative on the National Executive Committee since 1940. Mr. Wilbur had also been a director of the Arizona Livestock Production Credit Association since its establishment and was its president at the time of his death.

Mrs. Wilbur and a daughter survive.

Ceiling Prices on Lamb Under Consideration

AS the Wool Grower goes to press a meeting has been called by the Office of Price Administration for Wednesday, July 15, to consider a ceiling price on lamb. The Association will be represented by Secretary Marshall at the meeting.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 provides in part that no maximum price shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of four periods. These periods and prices for lambs are as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| 110 per cent of Parity June 15, | |
| 1942 | \$ 9.83 |
| October 1, 1941, farm price.... | 9.96 |
| July, 1919-June, 1929, average farm price..... | 11.12 |
| December 15, 1941, farm price | 10.13 |

The July, 1919-June, 1929, average farm price is the highest price of the four periods as determined and published by the Secretary of Agriculture. Therefore, no maximum price can be established or maintained for lamb processed in whole or substantial part below a price which will reflect to the producers of lamb a price equivalent to the farm price of \$11.12 per hundred for the average of all lambs sold. The average farm price for lambs June 15, 1942, was \$11.99 as computed by the Department of Agriculture.

Indemnify Permittees

A BILL authorizing the Secretary of War to compensate holders of grazing permits and licenses for losses sustained by reason of use of the public lands for war purposes was passed by the Senate on June 26 and by the House on July 2.

Senators McFarland and Hayden (Arizona), Hatch (New Mexico), Johnson (Colorado), Murdock and Thomas (Utah), Murray (Montana), Schwartz (Wyoming), Clark (Idaho), McCarran (Nevada) and Holman (Oregon) introduced the measure in the Senate, while similar bills were placed before the House by Congressmen Robinson of Utah, Anderson of New Mexico and Murdock of Arizona.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHEEPMEET

BELLE Fourche, South Dakota, was the scene of a joint meeting of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association and the South Dakota Stock Growers Association on June 8, 9, and 10, 1942. A total number of 484 registered for the three-day convention. It was readily shown that the problems of the two livestock industries were very similar and cooperation was the keynote of the convention.

The weather and feed conditions have reached an all-time high this year in South Dakota, according to many old timers and it was generally felt that production goals of sheep, cattle, and wool would be reached.

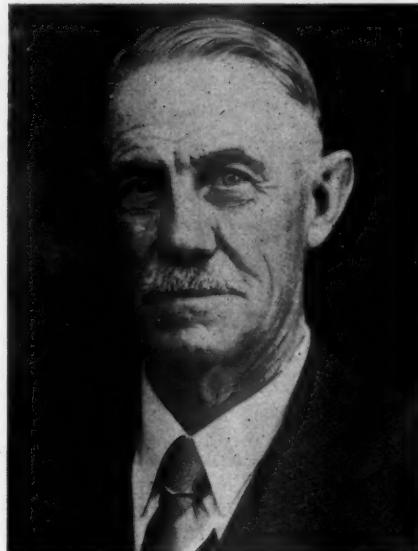
The Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association elected new officers this year. H. B. Bomford of Belle Fourche succeeds Walter Cunningham as president, and H. J. Devereaux of Rapid City was asked to serve as secretary in place of Carl Scheidegger who has accepted a position in Boston. F. M. Gilbert of Buffalo is vice president.

Mr. Bomford, a resident of Belle Fourche since 1893 when he came to America from England, has been in the sheep business since 1898 and now operates a ranch near Belle Fourche. Always active in affairs of interest to sheepmen, Mr. Bomford helped organize the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association in 1938. He was elected vice president at the organization meeting, a position held until his recent election to the presidency. Mr. Devereaux is well known in National Wool Growers Association circles as he has been the very capable representative of his state organization on the Executive Committee and a regular attendant at all conventions.

The sheepmen's association confined its resolutions to fifteen main subjects.

Condensed they are as follows:

Favored legislation which would simplify the securing and renewal of permits for improvements on lands held under state lease, and recommended an increase in the term of state land leases from 5 to 10 years.



Harry B. Bomford, new President of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association



H. J. Devereaux, Secretary of the South Dakota organization.

Asked for the continuance of present uniform rules and laws governing the operation of trucks engaged in interstate commerce, not only for the present but after the present emergency.

Commended the newspapers of South Dakota for the publishing of comprehensive livestock market reports and urged the continuance of these reports.

Asked for investigation of leases on Indian lands and urged that lease rates be established on a permanent basis commensurate with the value of the land.

Protested any increase in rental rates on state and county lands inasmuch as ceiling prices are being placed on the products for sale by the livestock man.

Opposed the policy of the government in forcing mills manufacturing woolen products to blend other fibers with wool for civilian clothing.

Recommended that the government take over the domestic wool clips for each year of the war and one year thereafter and that stock-pile wools not be released on the domestic market after the war.

Reaffirmed its confidence in the efficiency of a protective tariff as the most potent factor concerned in making this nation strong, self-reliant, and able to protect the democratic form of government at home and abroad.

Favored the continuation of embargoes on the movement of sheep from states where in sheep scabies is known to exist into South Dakota.

Urged that all producers accompany their livestock shipments to market and recommended that an honest effort be made by the packers and commission salesmen to discontinue the practice of so-called "one-price alley buying."

Opposed the limiting in any way of the outlets for livestock products, but expressed the opinion that by selling at central markets where possible it will help to maintain free and open competition.

Recommended that the effort be continued to put in operation the collection of 75 cents per car on all lambs sold at central markets, the funds so collected to aid in lamb promotion. Commended the National Wool Growers Association and the National Live Stock and Meat Board for the lamb promotion work done with the Army.

Commended the wool houses on their 10-cents-a-bag collection and the wool marketing agencies for their fine spirit of cooperation in support of the wool promotion fund of the American Wool Council.

Favored the continuation of the state bounty law of \$3 on coyote pups during denning season, and urged that a bounty of \$10 be made effective on adult predators. Suggested an assessment on every sheep in the state for raising bounty funds.

Expressed opposition to any attempt to abolish the Livestock Sanitary Board and place its duties under a political bureau.

Many speakers addressed the joint sessions of the convention. The universal topic was the war and the relation of the livestock industry to the present emergency. A definite desire was expressed by all to cooperate to the fullest extent and to place all resources where they would do the most good for the successful termination of the war.

J. M. J.

AROUND

The Range Country

Western Texas

Most of the month was abnormally warm, resulting in occasional thunderstorms of beneficial proportions in most of this region, more especially over middle and northern counties. Range grasses are curing, especially over the southern portion where rains have been lighter. Most cattle are making good gains on satisfactory feed. Livestock marketing has not been heavy.

San Antonio, Bexar County

Range conditions are good, better than at this time (June 27) the last few years. Feed is plentiful. About the same number of lambs were saved this year as in 1941.

From \$6 to \$7 is the contract price on fine-wooled, shorn yearlings. Light shrinking Delaine wool sold at 42 cents at New Braunfels, Texas, recently. Nearly all of the wool in this section has been sold.

Running expenses are about 25 per cent higher than a year ago.

Our coyote problem is about solved. We have had government trappers for many years, and the coyotes are almost gone.

Our trouble now is to obtain sheep shearers and helpers at lambing time. Efficient help should be drafted to stay on ranches and farms during the emergency. Most of them would stay, but they are afraid of being called slackers. Efforts should be made to draft labor for essential production, of which meat and wool are a part.

I think the "Wool Grower" is doing a fine job.

John P. Classen

Arizona

Temperatures were mostly about normal, one week being comparatively warm; and there was little or no precipitation of value to range interests. The continued long dry period is becoming detrimental to livestock and ranges in some localities. Water re-

mains adequate, however, and forage continued plentiful; thus livestock are still holding up in good condition.

New Mexico

Temperatures were near or above normal during the month, the middle and southwestern portions having some warm weather. Local showers occurred here and there, but the state as a whole is sorely in need of copious rains. Some heavy rains have already occurred in northeastern counties, causing a little damage. The drought is worst in the south and southwest where water holes are drying up. Some cattle have been removed from dry ranges in the southwest; most livestock are still in good shape.

Flying H, Chaves County

Weather has been warmer (June 27), with an average amount of rainfall. Feed conditions are about 120 per cent compared with the past two years' average.

About 5 per cent fewer lambs were saved this year. Feeder lambs are being contracted for fall delivery at 10 cents.

About 90 per cent of the wool in this vicinity has been sold.

Expenses have advanced about 15 per cent.

Our coyote numbers are beginning to increase due to the fact that trappers have been going to the more heavily infested regions.

Proper range utilization seems to be our most important problem at the present time.

A. Clement Hendricks

Colorado

Temperatures were near or somewhat below normal for the month as a whole, night-time temperatures being especially low in many sections at times. Copious precipitation occurred in many counties early in the month, and light precipitation in most sections at other times. Livestock

have had ample feed and are as a rule doing very well. A hailstorm late in the month killed a herder and 300 sheep in Cheyenne County. Summer ranges are fully occupied.

Grand Junction, Mesa County

We have had no rain since May 1 (June 26), and feed is burning.

We saved about the same number of lambs per 100 ewes as last year, but have lost some since docking. Shorn yearling crossbreds are priced at \$12 per head.

Our running expenses have gone up this year.

Coyotes have not increased because we employ a trapper, a rate of 3 cents per head of sheep being paid by sheepmen to cover his salary.

We are having a hard time getting herders.

J. Earl Jones

Meeker, Rio Blanco County

Our feed has been late. We have had no rains to speak of since the snow went off, and the range is too dry (June 24).

We had a short lamb crop in general. Most of the wool in the section was sold early at an average of 40 cents.

Our expenses have been considerably higher this year.

(Continued on page 33)

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of June.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

WOOL EXHIBIT *In the Great Army Show*

THERE'S a great Army War Show moving over the country. It's the dramatic presentation, under the auspices of the War Department, of the nation's preparation and equipment for today's great conflict. Opening in Baltimore on June 12, the show has now started on a four and a half months' tour of the principal cities of the United States to give the public an idea of our all-out war effort and also an opportunity to contribute to the Army Emergency Relief Fund, into which receipts from the exhibit will go.

Sheepmen's interest in this mammoth display will be centered largely in the Quartermaster's Exhibit, for it is there that the story of the part wool plays in the present struggle is vividly told. This exhibit, designed by Cleon Throckmorton, well-known industrial and theatrical designer, was contributed by Colonel C. F. H. Johnson, president of the Botany Worsted Mills, and the American Wool Council, the agency set up by the National Wool Growers Association to handle wool promotion financed through donations from individual growers.

To reach this wool exhibit, one passes along aisles of massed flags emblematic of the different branches of the service into a great Quartermaster's assembly tent, one hundred forty feet long and forty feet wide, where a combination of dioramas, or three dimensional displays, animated and with special lighting effects, portray dramatically scenes representative of the different branches of our service, including infantry, the Air Corps, parachute troops, tank troops, and ski and para-ski troops. The dioramas, fifty feet in total length, extend in a semi-circle on both sides of a central stage, on which slides and motion pictures are shown. On one set of dioramas is traced the production of uniform materials from the American sheep ranch to the Quartermaster's Depots, including wool textile manufacturing processes which combine



Colonel C. F. H. Johnson (center), Air Corps Reserve Officer and President of the Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, New Jersey, with Colonel A. G. Stevens, Director of the Procurement and Planning District of the New York Quartermaster Corps, and Major F. K. Duffy, also of the Quartermaster Corps, at the Wool Exhibit of the Army Show.

photography with actual machinery and raw materials.

Animated pictures flashed on a screen continuously illustrate the transportation, feeding and clothing of troops. For example, one series traces the course of a typical American youth from induction to uniformed soldier spending his first night in the induction center. Others portray the training of para-ski troops, tracing their course over snowclad mountains to transport plane, from which they jump, equip themselves with skis, and assume battle position.

Facing the stage, and extending on both sides of the arched entrance to the exhibit, are a series of counters, on which are displayed the complete uniform equipment given an infantryman on his entrance into the service. This is accompanied by the interesting information that it comprises some sixty articles and is valued at Army wholesale cost of \$200. Equipment of other branches of the service is also shown in complete detail.

Seeing this comprehensive exhibit of the American fighting man's uniform and equipment, one is definitely convinced that the United States has the most warmly clothed and best-dressed military force in our history. Every article is the result of long and intensive research and experiment, and it is expertly designed and made according to rigid specifications to meet the tests of climate, wear and combat from the Antarctic to the tropics, regardless of varying temperatures, altitudes and terrains.

This fact is succinctly demonstrated by a message from Brigadier General C. L. Corbin, Director, Procurement Service of the Quartermaster Corps, which flanks that of his commanding officer, Major General Edmund B. Gregory:

"The Army will use all wool fabrics as far as possible to protect your boy and mine against climatic risks. A large part of the suffering of the German and Axis armies in the Russian winter campaign resulted from the enforced use of substitutes for wool. When a man is more or less continuously half-frozen his military effectiveness is seriously lowered. We are seeing to it that the American soldier has the best of everything that contributes to his welfare and his fighting ability."

One of the most informative exhibits in the show is "The Quartermaster House of Magic," which illustrates by a series of photographs how woolen textiles and uniforms are tested in the giant-sized, modern laboratory in the Philadelphia Quartermaster's Depot. Daily as many as two million yards of woolen uniform material and 4,000 cases of finished uniforms are tested for wear, endurance, for their resistance to different temperatures and climates. For example, an artificial weather machine creates rain and snow storms to test the resistance of woolen underwear, a giant ice box tests the warmth qualities of all clothing, a machine checks the strength of slide

fasteners which must "zip" open and shut 10,000 times before they can join the Army.

Another very interesting phase of the exhibit consists of two-foot manikins in effective battle poses, wearing the regulation uniforms of the different branches of the service, from paratroopers' to the newly designed W.A.A.C. uniforms. There is also a collection of actual wool textile fabrics, illustrating the quality and durability of all materials used in the making of the uniforms.

In accepting the wool exhibit from Colonel Johnson and the American Wool Council, the Quartermaster General, through Brigadier General Corbin, made this statement:

"The exhibit which I am privileged to accept today on behalf of the Quartermaster Corps, makes a colorful addition to the great Army exhibit that begins a nation-wide tour today in Baltimore.

"The part that wool plays in our war effort can hardly be exaggerated. So indispensable is wool to the Army that the Quartermaster Corps long ago became the world's greatest buyer of this product. This exhibit, consequently, is extremely timely because it shows the American citizen, better than any words I could say, just what use is made of the millions of yards of wool cloth we are buying.

"Our job in the Army is to 'deliver the goods,' and that means, among other things, making the American soldier the best-clothed soldier in the world. The soldiers you see every day prove how well this job is being done, and this exhibit strengthens the case because it shows all types of clothing our troops require in this world-wide global war.

"As this exhibit shows, wool is not confined to clothing. We are using wool in numerous items. For example, I am sure there isn't a mother or father present who isn't impressed with the

fine blankets the troops are receiving.

"Everyone should see this War Exhibit in order to get a comprehensive picture of the work the Army is doing. For our part, the Quartermaster Corps is proud to be able to present a display of some of the activities in which it engages as it furnishes food, clothing, motor vehicles, horses, mules, general supplies, barrack equipment, personal accessories, printing, repairing, laundries, salvage, and myriad other services to our fighting troops.

"On behalf of the officers and men of the Quartermaster Corps, I hereby

accept this exhibit as a contribution to our fight for freedom."

The wool show is just one part of the Quartermaster's Exhibit. Along with it are displays of field kitchens, living tents, trucks, jeeps, saddlery and other samples of the 323 million items, valued at a billion dollars, which constituted the supplies delivered to the American Army in 1941 by the Quartermaster Corps, the greatest buyer of merchandise in the world.

The Quartermaster's Exhibit, in turn, is just one part of the Army War Show, which is always referred to as



Three privates viewing dioramas depicting the Air Corps, Skirtroops, and an actual scene in Bataan.

J. B. Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and Vice President of the American Wool Council, looking at the diorama developed from a Beldon photograph of a Wyoming sheep scene.

the "mammoth" or the "great" Army War Show. Descriptions can't be given here, but as it moves across the country undoubtedly a large part of the populace will have opportunity to see for themselves the equipment with which our fighting forces and those of our Allies will win the war, and also

to contribute to the Army Emergency Relief Fund organized, in the words of its Director, Major General Irving J. Phillipson, "to give speedy financial help and other assistance to all soldiers and their dependents who deserve help whenever and wherever such help is needed."

Contributors to the Wool Fund In June

CALIFORNIA

F. H. Arcularius & Sons John Laxague
Arthur Barlow Frank Pellaier
R. P. Conway Howard Smith
Bert Ithurburn Sulque & Moules

COLORADO

E. E. Arbaney S. J. Harris
Dean Allen Dan H. Hughes
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Leslie V. Goforth Roy Perkins
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Glen E. Gore Keith Pfieffers
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Roger C. Gleason Jim Patterson
Bruce Hammond E. M. Pierce
Virgil Holecomb Harry Pepper
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Clifford S. Sparks Logan Woods
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Harry D. Smith W. W. Williams
LeRoy Smith Carl Wilcox
U. A. Small Weaver & Brown
Brendon Sullivan W. E. Witbeck
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Schuyler Summers Williams & Talbert
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Stokes Bros. Nelle Zeldenthalus
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IDAHO

Abbott Livestock Co. Geo. McCullough
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Lombard & Para A. Little Estate
A. Little Estate Edward Laird
Jos. A. Laird Lyndon Laird
Lyndon Laird

MONTANA

Geo. Milne F. L. Spencer
James Sheble Walter Woodrow

(Continued on page 31)

1942 Wool Fund Receipts From Wool Growers to July 1

BY STATES:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Arizona | \$ 41.90 |
| California | 73.75 |
| Colorado | 1,391.45 |
| Idaho | 1,587.15 |
| Kansas | 62.89 |
| Missouri | .20 |
| Montana | 1,537.94 |
| Nebraska | 39.90 |
| Nevada | 563.90 |
| New Mexico | 132.05 |
| North Dakota | 27.55 |
| Oklahoma | 12.30 |
| Oregon | 106.30 |
| South Dakota | 905.91 |
| Texas | 1,496.80 |
| Utah | 962.10 |
| Washington | 273.10 |
| Wyoming | 2,037.33 |
| Pacific Wool Growers (Not allocated) | 367.75 |
| | \$11,620.27 |

BY DEALERS:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Adams & Leland, Inc. | \$ 263.30 |
| Angell, Brondson & DuPont | 4.50 |
| Colonial Wool Company | 1,548.50 |
| Davis Wool Company | 4.70 |
| Dewey Gould and Company | 1,026.34 |
| M. E. Hafner Wool Co. | 715.70 |
| Hallowell, Jones & Donald | 447.30 |
| Merrion and Wilkins | 1,992.43 |
| Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc. | 2,007.30 |
| Northwest Livestock Production Credit | 16.50 |
| Pacific Wool Growers | 367.75 |
| S. Silberman and Sons | 209.30 |
| Chas. J. Webb Sons Co. | 625.30 |
| Western Wool Storage Co. | 7.50 |

BY STATE ASSOCIATIONS:

| | |
|---|----------|
| California Wool Growers Association | \$ 24.25 |
| Idaho Wool Growers Association | 203.80 |
| Oregon Wool Growers Association | 14.40 |
| Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association | 1,479.50 |
| Washington Wool Growers Association | 4.00 |
| Wyoming Wool Growers Association | 657.90 |

\$11,620.27

FAT LAMB Production in Australasia

By J. F. Wilson, University of California

FAT lamb production in Australia and New Zealand is very largely for export purposes. Australians and New Zealanders themselves do not eat much lamb, preferring mutton instead. After having had a good deal of mutton in those countries and having consumed somewhat more than my share of lamb here at home, I am inclined toward the view that mutton is the better of the two. Fortunately for our producers most people do not feel that way about it.

In view of the fact that the Australasian producer must rely largely on exports, he must produce the kind and weight of lambs preferred by the foreign buyers who in this case happen to be mostly Englishmen. Export lambs must carry a high degree of finish. By that I do not mean the wasty, lardy fat that we find on our grand champion wethers in American show rings, but rather a finish that stops short of making the lamb unfit to eat. To get the top price these lambs must weigh somewhere around 28 to 34 pounds dressed and chilled compared to about 40 to 45 pounds which is the most desirable weight in this country.

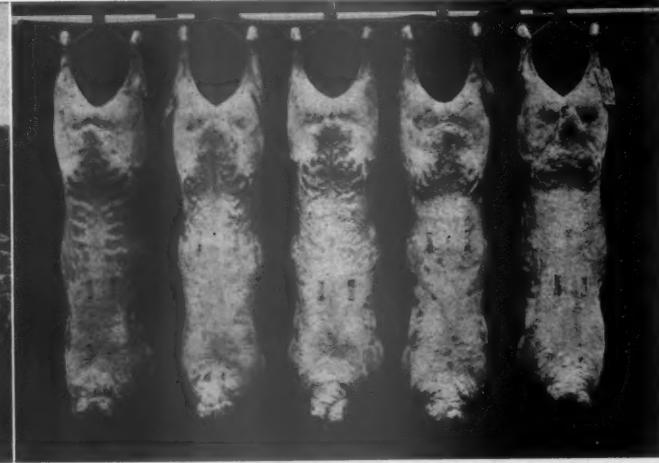
Thus the best export lambs from Australia are sold at 60 to 70 pounds live weight, whereas we sell ours at 80 pounds and up. I found, however, that there was a good-sized fly in the ointment. The producer of overweight lambs took a slight cut in the price per pound, his penalty for not selling earlier, but the cut was not enough to compensate for the added weight sold. We have exactly the same thing here in California with our milk-fed springers; the packers want that 85-pound lamb all right and solemnly proclaim it the ideal weight but just the same the fellow who puts his fat lambs on the market right off their mothers at 95 to 100 pounds is the boy who makes the most money.

In a previous story I mentioned the fact that Australasians do not weigh live sheep and told how I had to request that some stud sheep be weighed on the wool scales for my special benefit. Even fat lambs are not weighed until after they have been sold and dressed. Everything is sold by the head and most of it at public auction. I remember going to the sale yards near a New Zealand city and looking

over several lots of market lambs that were to be auctioned. I asked the fellow with me what he thought those lambs would weigh. He said he thought they would weigh about 30 to 32 pounds. He was a college professor and therefore I felt that I could argue with him without hurting his feelings. The verbal battle was joined. He knew that those lambs would not weigh more than 35 pounds at the outside and I was equally sure they would weigh about twice that figure. Of course being a resident of the British Empire he wouldn't give up; those people don't know how to do that. He was so insistent that I began to wonder if my eyes were going bad and thought perhaps new bi-focals would be on my Christmas shopping list. Then I wondered if a pound weighs more in New Zealand than it does in California, due to magnetism from the South Pole, and the fact that a labor government was in the saddle. Finally it was all cleared up just in time to prevent a severance of diplomatic relations—he was talking about dressed weights all the time and I was thinking in terms of the live lamb.



Most popular ewe for fat lamb production in Australia is the crossbred Border Leicester X Merino. Here is a typical "mob" of them with lambs at foot sired by Southdown rams.



Australian export lambs. These lambs were out of Border Leicester X Merino crossbred ewes and were sired by Southdown rams. Best weights for export carcasses are 28 to 34 pounds.

The lamb producer in Australasia probably gets full value for his products at the time of sale even though the lambs are sold by the head. The buyers are expert at predicting dressed weights and at every sale I attended there was competition galore. At the principal yards they even have pelt experts who can tell the buyers just what the pelts are going to yield in pulled wool so they can use that information in bidding. The system fails, however, to give a sheepman any idea what his stuff is going to bring on the market. He can pick up a copy of the morning paper and learn that 800 lambs sold the day before at £1 and 2 shillings a head but he doesn't know what they weighed and he doesn't know whether they were prime, choice, good, medium or common in finish. An example of how pernicious the system can be was furnished by an auction of "store" sheep (sold by one sheepman and bought by another to be kept a while longer) in an isolated and rather backward section of New Zealand. The near-worthlessness of the market reports caused sheep at that auction to sell for about two dollars a head more than the same sheep could have been had for at the central market less than a hundred miles away.

The production of fat lambs in Australia is necessarily confined to the better sections of the country. In areas where only the straight Merino can live there are few if any fat lambs produced. The most popular cross is a lamb out of a Border Leicester X Merino ewe sired by a Southdown ram. In some sections of the country, not the best nor the worst, certain growers make a business of producing these Border Leicester X Merino ewes and selling them to fat lamb producers. This corresponds exactly to our breeders in Oregon who produce Lincoln X Rambouillet ewes for Sacramento Valley growers to buy. In New Zealand most of the so-called "crossbred" ewes are so heavily infused with Romney blood that many of them are practically straight Romney. Such ewes are bred either to Southdown or Ryeland rams to get export lambs. The Southdown sire gives that tidy, firm, well-fleshed little package that the English market demands.

I have wondered recently how the

export lamb producers in Australia and New Zealand are getting along. Those lambs are mostly killed in municipal or government slaughter houses, chilled, frozen, and loaded on refrigerator ships for the long haul to Great Britain. When I was there one of the refrigerator ships was sunk by the Nazis and it seemed even that one would make quite a difference. If the supply line should be broken or destroyed it is probable that fat lamb production in both countries will be subject to considerable alteration while the war lasts. Australia has about 120 million sheep and 7½ million people; New Zealand 33 million sheep and only 1½ million people. The home folks can continue to have all the mutton they can hold but it takes ships to clear away the surplus and keep up the price of lambs.

Voluntary Deferment of Conventions Requested

TO keep transportation lanes open for movement of troops and business directly concerned with the advancement of the war effort, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, asked the public on June 19 to restrict its traveling either by rail or bus during the war. Deferment of all meetings, conventions, group tours, and state and county fairs is specifically listed in the restrictions which the O.D.T. asks the American people to impose voluntarily.

The next annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association has been set by the Executive Committee for San Francisco the latter part of January, 1943, but further consideration of the matter will undoubtedly be given by the Committee in its regular midsummer meeting at the time of the National Ram Sale.

The National Ram Sale will be held as announced, August 25 and 26, at the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, as the management feels that this event is an essential one and that it reduces the travel of individual growers, either by automobile or train, by gathering the choicest rams of the breeders' offerings for the season at one central point.

The restrictions asked by Director Eastman are:

1. Defer all meetings, conventions, and tours of groups not closely related to the furtherance of the war effort, since such mass movements interfere with regularly scheduled traffic and frequently require the use of extra equipment.

In the case of meetings closely related to the war effort, attendance should be skeletonized along the lines of the splendid example set by the American Legion in its forthcoming convention.

2. Postpone all state and county fairs. Farmers should not be encouraged to use for nonessential purposes such as these, the tires which are so necessary to their livelihood and so necessary to provide a continuing food supply. Nor should they transfer the burden of such travel to public carriers.

3. Vacations are desirable from the standpoint of public health, efficiency and morale, and vacation business has furnished a means of livelihood to many people in various parts of the country. Clearly, however, private passenger cars should not now be used for extensive vacation travel, and if such travel should be concentrated in large volume on the railroad and bus lines during the summer months, there is danger of serious congestion. Business organizations and other employers should stagger the vacations of employees throughout the year so far as practicable and, to reduced weekend traffic congestion, encourage their employees to leave and return from vacations during the middle of the week.

It may be that in certain parts of the country there will be less congestion of passenger travel than in others. Therefore, those planning vacations should consult agents in advance as to the prospects for travel over the lines which they contemplate using. Travelers cannot count on normal service, for delays, crowding, and scarcity of accommodations will occur as a result of heavy travel, and on some lines more than on others. Those who undertake vacation travel must expect and be ready to endure such discomforts.

4. Do not travel, aside from vacations, for mere pleasure or when travel can readily be avoided. The railroad and bus lines have taken commendable action in eliminating inducement fares, advertising intended to stimulate travel, excursions, and the operation of special trains to recreational events and meetings.

The Office of Defense Transportation will make every effort in conjunction with the carriers to eliminate wasteful operations and thus conserve the supply of passenger equipment for the travel which should be maintained.

"If the American people will voluntarily impose restrictions upon their travel such as have been indicated," Mr. Eastman states, "there is good reason to hope that no drastic control over travel will be necessary."

THE WOOL MARKET

Statement of C. J. Fawcett, Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, before the Senate Committee Investigating Wool Market Conditions.

REGULATORY measures governing the use and price of wool invoked by the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration have created an unstable situation in the wool and textile industries. This has reached alarming proportions and calls for prompt and vigorous action in order that the wool growing industry may be preserved in its present state of production. In the interests of brevity we shall refrain from a lengthy review of either the wool or textile industry but begin with the fixing of price ceilings upon grease wool that were placed by the Office of Price Administration on February 28, 1942.

The Growers' Ceiling Price

May we point out at this time that the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 specifically provided that ceilings on agricultural commodities could not be placed lower than the highest average price prevailing in four periods, namely, (1) 1909 to 1914 parity; (2) prices of October 1 to December 6, 1941; (3) prices as of December 15, 1941; (4) average price prevailing from 1919 to 1929 inclusive. The average price of good length fine wool, according to the yearbook of the Woolen and Worsted Manufacturer's Association, during this period of 1919 to 1929 averaged about \$1.29 per clean pound sold Boston basis. However, the ceiling price of good length fine wool was placed at \$1.18 per clean pound by the Office of Price Administration. An attempt was made by certain of the O.P.A. officials to justify this flagrant violation of the provisions set forth in the Emergency Price Control Act. It was pointed out that insufficient price data was of record in the Department of Agriculture to establish an average value for fine wool during the period of 1919 to 1929. Second, they sought to jus-

tify the existing price ceiling because certain minor grades such as three-eighths did not show the same price relation as did the fine wool grades to then prevailing values. About 70 per cent of the domestic wool clip is of the finer grade and this is the grade usually employed as a standard in quoting market values and comparing prices. This action on the part of the O.P.A. constitutes a miscarriage of the letter of the law and intent of Congress as clearly set forth in the Emergency Price Control Act.

Ceiling prices named in the manner described were generally accepted by the wool growers and their representatives without protestation but with full knowledge that the prices named were below values that would result by strict adherence to the provisions of the Act.

Upon April 2, 1942, bids were received and shortly thereafter contracts let for the manufacture of 74,172,000 yards of government material and 10 million army blankets. Invitations for bids had previously been delayed pending the adjustment of ceiling prices on grease wool by the O.P.A. in order that manufacturers might have a definite price basis for wool upon which to calculate their costs. Contracts on this vast amount of material were let at prices calculated to permit successful bidders to pay ceiling prices for raw wool requirements. Immediately after the contracts were let manufacturers began to cover their raw wool requirements and to manufacture as rapidly as possible. Upon April 28, 1942, the Office of Price Administration issued General Maximum Price Regulations which, if literally interpreted, would be the equivalent of repudiating the majority of the contracts for military cloth placed upon April 2. The provisions of this General Maximum Price Regulation

declare that no material not covered by specific ceilings may be delivered after July 1 at prices higher than were secured for the same material delivered in March. Apparently no thought was given to the fact that wool for military cloth delivered in March was probably purchased by the manufacturer eight months previous. The manufacturers by this time had acquired a large percentage of the wool necessary in the manufacture of these contracts. This constitutes repudiation of government contracts that will, we are informed, reflect losses in varying degrees up to 51 cents per yard.

* * *

This untenable situation has demoralized the whole wool and textile industries and as usual the wool market is absorbing the shock. The top futures market sagged from a high of about \$1.37 to approximately \$1.18 in a very short time. It is only fair to state, however, that upon June 3, 1942, Price Regulation Number 157 was issued by the O.P.A. which provides for a special method of figuring price ceilings on certain textile products as distinguished from the methods provided in the General Maximum Price Regulation. This affords some measure of relief to the present holders of government contracts but does not provide for the fulfillment of the original contracts as executed.

Curtailment Orders

The War Production Board as of January 4, 1942, issued curtailment or allocation orders covering the use of wool for the first quarter of the present year, limiting in a drastic manner the use of wool for civilian purposes. Further restrictions as to the use of domestic wool were established for the second quarter, and last week allocation orders were issued covering the six months' period beginning August 1. The last regulation re-

duces the amount of virgin wool used for civilian purposes by 50 per cent and provides for a bounty or reward of additional allocation of virgin wool to manufacturers who will use the highest percentage of wool substitutes and reworked wool in their manufacturing operations. This enforced use of substitutes is something from which the wool growing industry will suffer for many, many years to come. The matter of substitutes has been covered thoroughly in former testimony before this committee. We wish to be recorded as supporting opposition to enforced use of substitutes.

Now the grower knows that no substantial portion of his 1942 wool clip will be permitted in the manufacture of civilian material. Therefore, practically the only outlet will be for those grades and types of wool that fall within the specifications prescribed for government material. A situation has been created whereby the use of certain types and grades of domestic wool and mohair is largely forbidden in the manufacture of civilian business. There are no government specifications that permit the use of mohair in government contracts, and many grades of wool are not found in the list of eligible types for the manufacture of military requirements. In this manner normal market outlets for about 35 per cent of the domestic wool clip, and practically all of the mohair clip, have been largely eliminated by War Production Board orders. Not only are the market outlets sharply curtailed, but our domestic growers are called upon to carry these wools against a time when their use may be permitted in the normal course of manufacture or a time when the government specifications are altered to permit their use. In the meantime, the Defense Supplies Corporation, an agency of the government, is purchasing vast quantities of foreign wool from Australia and other foreign countries to add to the strategic supply of the very grades and types comparable to domestic wool for which there is little or no market at this time because of the War Production Board allocation and conservation orders.

Since the ceiling price on Domestic wool was established by the O.P.A. on February 28, 1942, the British

Government has advanced the price of wool to the growers of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa by 15 per cent and it is our understanding that the goal for the strategic stock of wool is one billion pounds.

As a result of these conditions practically all manufacturers have withdrawn from the wool market, for they do not know whether they have or have not valid government contracts. Buying is at a standstill in the middle of the shearing season and values of certain types of wool for which there are no government specifications and the use of which is limited by executive order for the manufacture of civilian materials have declined 20 per cent per grease pound in exceptional cases within the last two or three weeks.

Confusion In Wool Industry

Confusion reigns supreme in the wool and textile industries. Growers are unable to interpret in grease cents per pound ceiling prices that have been named by the Office of Price Administration upon a clean or scoured pound basis, for the growers in the majority of cases know neither the grade nor shrinkage of their own clips, yet there is a difference of one and one-tenth cents per grease pound for every 1 per cent variation in shrinkage that results from the scouring process. This lack of technical knowledge places growers at a distinct disadvantage as compared with dealers and manufacturers who are, in the majority of cases, experts in respect to both factors. Strict application of ceiling prices would make it necessary for each of the 500,000 wool growers to become experts as to both grade and shrinkage. How futile an undertaking! Better would it be to take the clip over and educate fifteen or twenty expert government appraisers whose duty it would be to examine or appraise the wool and see to it that each grower gets ceiling prices to which he is entitled according to the O.P.A.

* * *

A stable or strong market is necessary to insure maintenance of production. We are wholly in accord with any measures that may necessarily be imposed by the War Production Board

to insure adequate supplies of wool for military and civilian requirements. However, we believe the producers to be entitled to some consideration and sufficient assurance of a market to justify the present rate of production and some expansion if possible.

* * *

The Department of Agriculture, we are informed, addressed a letter to the War Production Board suggesting that certain remedial measures be taken and a negative reply was secured. Later, some doubt was expressed regarding the authority of the Textile Division of the War Production Board to advise and support remedial measures. There seems to be no doubt as to their authority in giving authorization and instructions for the purchase of additional millions of pounds of foreign wool to add to the strategic supply, much of which is of the same grade and type as that portion of the domestic clip for which there is little or no demand today due to restrictions upon its use placed by the government. It is difficult for growers to understand why the War Production Board will continue to buy foreign wool in such vast quantities and at the same time prevent by regulation the use of certain types of domestic wool and mohair.

We are not asking for an increase in prices upon the remaining portion of the 1942 domestic clip in which growers retain a beneficial interest, but we are certainly entitled to either an unrestricted market for our product or a guarantee against falling prices if we are required to hold our product indefinitely as a strategic reserve.

Manufacturers and topmakers hold vast contracts for their manufactured products at prices calculated to permit the payment of ceiling prices for grease wool and provide a reasonable profit upon their operations. These profits should not be augmented at the expense of the wool growers through the purchase of wool below ceiling values as determined by the Office of Price Administration. This assurance could in our judgment best be provided by taking over at ceiling prices the remaining portion of the 1942 clip still in growers' hands. The machinery and personnel to do the job is available in the Department of Ag-

riculture and the plan could be put into operation with a minimum of expense.

If, in the judgment of the War Production Board, who have been staunchly opposing the taking over of the wool clip, a non-recourse loan at ceiling prices would be preferable, I am sure the growers would be in accord with such a plan. A careful canvass of manufacturers and wool merchants develops strong support for taking over the wool clip. Manufacturers point out that the cost of raw wool would then be a constant factor. This would enable them to bid more intelligently and upon smaller margins than under the present haphazard method. It is the duty of the Department of Agriculture to maintain and increase, if possible, the production of wool. Stable prices are necessary to accomplish this. The Textile Division of the War Production Board by their actions are retarding this program. In all fairness they should remove their objections or correct the condition themselves by withdrawing all regulatory measures governing the use of wool and mohair in domestic consumption.

Great Britain Revises Wool Price Schedules

THE Commercial Bulletin for Saturday, July 4, says:

The big item of interest in the foreign (wool) markets has been the newly issued revised schedule of British wool prices, which are to apply on export yarns and fabrics and approximate a 20 per cent increase dating from July 1. This increase is in line with the 15 per cent increase in price for wool in the Colonies and presumably includes also the rise in war risk insurance and freights from the Colonies. What the increase in prices on Colonial wools to this country will be remains to be seen. They probably will approximate 15 per cent on a cost and freight basis. Presumably they will be all the traffic will stand and at the same time not shut off the sale and movement of these wools.

In commenting on this increase in the British wool prices, C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, informed members of that agency on June 6:

Australian wool is going to come pretty high after July 1 when the 15 per cent is added that has been allowed the Australian wool growers, plus 10-12 per cent war risk

insurance, usual commissions, and wharfage charges, plus additional freight from New Orleans and San Francisco. We prophesy domestic wool is going to look better to manufacturers after July 1 than it has for some time.

Western Transactions

DEALERS continue to pick up odd lots of wool over the western area. In Montana, sales are reported at prices ranging from 39½ to 45 cents, with most of the transactions around 40 cents. In Texas, where there has been quite a bit of activity recently, 12-months' wool has been purchased during the month at 46 to 52 cents, and some choice lots of New Mexico wool have been taken at 43 cents.

Shearing Equipment

ORDERS of the War Production Board limiting the production of farm machinery (L 26) and restricting the use of copper (M-9-c) have occasioned serious concern among wool growers over an indicated shortage of shearing equipment for 1943.

The necessity for having sufficient supplies of machines, combs and cutters to shear the 1943 clip has been brought to the attention of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Branch of the W.P.B. by the National Wool Growers and its affiliated associations. In answer to the request made by Secretary Marshall of the National Association that arrangements be made to provide the materials necessary for the manufacture of shearing equipment to meet the 1943 requirements at least, K. W. Anderson, chief of the Harvesting and Marketing Equipment Section of the Farm Machinery Branch of the W.P.B., stated on June 29:

"This is in reply to your recent letter wherein you exhibit some concern over the shortage of materials for shearing equipment to be manufactured for use in 1943. It is our opinion that the Copper Conservation Order M-9-c will not affect power shearing equipment inasmuch as we have identified it under our Schedule 'A' of Limitation Order L-26 as being 'other harvesting equipment.'

"We are now working on 1943 schedule, and it is our intention to give

every possible consideration to shearing equipment. However, the supply of materials available for the manufacture of all kinds of farm equipment is so limited, that quotas for 1943 will be substantially lower than those for the current year."

Nevada Wool Show

A COMBINATION wool show and general meeting was held by Nevada sheepmen in Reno on June 13 under the auspices of the Nevada Wool Growers Association and the Washoe County Extension Office.

This was the first wool show to be undertaken by the Nevada organizations, as in previous years fleeces from that state have been exhibited at the California Wool Show. The latter event not being held this year, H. E. Boerlin, county extension agent for Washoe County, set machinery running for the holding of Nevada's first wool show. Altogether there were 25 exhibits of fleeces, from 16 different outfits representing 50,000 sheep. Ugalde and Haran of Gerlach won championship honors for the best Nevada range fleece and the trophy offered by the First National Bank of Nevada.

Judge of the show was Professor J. F. Wilson of the University of California, who also gave a very instructive talk at the meeting in the afternoon on wool production and improvement.

E. A. Settemeyer of Reno, vice president of the Nevada Wool Growers Association, presided at the afternoon meeting, which was devoted to discussion of important problems of the sheep industry, particularly that of keeping wool production at a maximum to meet war needs. Speakers, in addition to Mr. Wilson, included W. P. Wing, secretary of the California Wool Growers Association; Edward C. Reed of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; E. W. Stephens, president of the San Francisco Union Stock Yards, and L. Y. Stiles of Reno. At the dinner in the evening, Vernon Metcalf, secretary of the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association, Mr. Wing, Mr. Settemeyer and others led discussions covering cooperation, organization, and production.

The War Program of The Meat Board

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was held in Chicago, June 18 and 19, with the main discussions being devoted to the work of the Board in relation to the present war effort.

"Every possible facility of the Board has been utilized in this national health defense effort," stated General Manager Pollock. "Through literature, through exhibits, through lectures and demonstrations, through contests and through other media, the story of proper nutrition and the story of meat in the adequate diet has been constantly emphasized . . ."

Over 300 cities in every section of the United States have received nutrition programs. Mr. Pollock pointed out that six major facts were emphasized in these programs: (1) The use of thrifty cuts of meat and their contribution to the well-balanced diet; (2) the importance of meat in the diet for health defense; (3) the value of meat as a source of the vital B vitamins; (4) the conservation of essential food elements through proper handling and preparation; (5) the elimination of food waste in the home; and (6) the conservation of fats in the home. This work has been carried on for civilians in addition to the work being done with the United States Army.

Government figures show, it was reported, that more than one third of our population is living on diets which are entirely inadequate. For this reason it was decided that during the coming year the Board would devote much of its time to the National Nutrition Program and that the Home-Makers Service Department would divide the United States into six areas for the purpose of carrying on this work. A member from this department will be placed in each of these six areas for the purpose of disseminating the story of meat and its place in the proper diet.

"Meat is recognized as a very important component of Army meals, the allowance and consumption amounting to approximately one pound per man per day," Colonel Paul P. Logan, Chief Subsistence Division of the Quarter-

master Corps, told the Board members. He congratulated the Meat Board for its work with the Army personnel and asked for its continuance.

The Board reported that meat lecture-demonstrations, training schools, unit supply programs and lamb campaigns were conducted at 79 Army posts during the year. The special lamb work has been conducted at 71 Army posts with 422 lamb demonstrations and an attendance of 40,151 mess sergeants and Army cooks. A circular letter was issued from the Office of the Quartermaster General strongly urging the increased use of lamb, and many of the posts covered by this special work are now including lamb several times a month in their menus, according to the Board's report.

A new angle on the Army Lamb Program was presented by Frank J. Boles, lamb specialist. Up until just recently the Army said, "Use lamb for roasts and stews." Mr. Boles indicated that experiments had been carried on for the use of lamb as chops and patties and that the results were very fine. He indicated that one lamb carcass would produce 137 chops.

The "Handbook on Cutting Lamb for the United States Army" has been distributed at 79 posts in the nine corps areas in the amount of 35,950 copies.

In addition to the work with the National Nutrition Program and the meat work with the Army, the Board has carried on many other activities such as the publication of important meat literature and a lard baking manual for the U. S. Army, the distribution of the picture, "Meat and Romance," aiding in the production of a new film, entitled "Barbee-Cues." It also continues to finance many research projects in regard to meat and its values.

Mr. H. W. Farr of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association was elected chairman of the Meat Board for the fiscal year 1942-43. Mr. John W. Rath, representing the American Meat Institute, was reelected vice chairman; Mr. W. H. Tomhave, representing the National Society Record Associations, was reelected treasurer, and Mr. R. C. Pollock was reelected secretary and general manager.

Packers Acquitted of Conspiracy Charges

SWIFT and Company and Armour and Company were acquitted in the Federal District Court at St. Joseph, Missouri, on June 8 of charges of conspiracy to control prices of hogs at that market.

This was the first of the government's cases, filed this year, charging packers and other marketing agencies with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Among the suits now pending is one at Denver in which restraint in lamb trading is alleged.

The case at St. Joseph charged that the two packers named, their local representatives, the St. Joseph Joint Marketing Improvement Committee and its hog yards subcommittee, had, through agreement, made identical purchases of hogs; that they set aside choice animals to be purchased at the close of trading at a premium to set an artificial top, and maneuvered to make Friday prices hold on Saturday.

1942 Sydney Ram Sales

RESULTS of the 1942 Sydney Ram Sales, held two months earlier than usual (April 27-29), were disappointing, according to the Pastoral Review. Only 68 per cent or 953 of the 1399 Merino rams were sold and they averaged \$116 per head as against the 1941 average of \$120 on 1638 head.

The war, drastic legislation, labor shortages, the dry season and the early date of the sale were listed as contributing causes.

The top price in the Merino auction sales was \$3,572, paid for F. S. Falkiner and Sons Pty. Ltd.'s Booneoke stud ram No. 208, a strong wool. In the 1941 sales, \$5,358 was the high figure. Other high prices in this year's sales were: \$3,317 paid for a Haddon Rig (George B. S. Falkiner) stud ram; \$2551 paid for a Bundemar stud ram; \$1530 paid for a Wahwoon stud ram.

In the Corriedale sales, 54 stud and flock rams were sold at an average of \$139, top price being \$850 paid for a Wellwood stud ram from the flock of Andrew N. Kerr. In the 1941 sales, 126 head were sold at an average of \$84.50 and the top was \$650.

YOUR SHEEP INDUSTRY

AN ANALYSIS OF F.C.A. STUDY OF PRODUCTION COSTS

By J. M. Jones

FOR many years your National Wool Growers Association has felt the need for and the lack of sufficient financial information and data to present properly the conditions of the sheep business as an important producing industry in the United States. How often have you heard it said, "He got 40 cents for his wool and a dime for his lambs; he is sure cleaning up"? These are only relative figures and mean nothing so far as earnings are concerned until the items that make up the other side of the picture—investment, expense, death loss and all other contingencies—are figured in.

Almost all other businesses today—manufacturers, processors, packers, mercantile businesses—know what their products cost, even to the minutest detail. When middlemen find their costs of manufacture, processing or operating costs are too high, what happens? They raise the selling price if demand warrants, or cut operating costs, or buy the raw material at a

lower price. The sheep industry is no different than many manufacturing establishments. It has a high investment, must have a long life to be successful, and is also very hazardous. Unlike many industries the plant cannot be closed during any emergency. Many not familiar with the business feel as the eastern owner of a sheep outfit felt when he wired his foreman to put off lambing until the weather cleared during a bad spring storm. We all know a sheep outfit works like a banker's money—day and night. The difference is the banker knows what his money is making him and has a fair idea of what it costs him to operate.

The value of sheep and lambs on farms in the United States January 1, 1942, amounted to \$482,280,000, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Of that valuation the 12 western states and Texas had \$322,226,000 or 67 per cent. This valuation should be considered a very conservative one as the figures are believed to be quite low.

A representative study has just been completed of the sheep industry for the years 1940 and 1941 by the Farm Credit Administration. It covers 532 sheep ranches in the 12 western states and Texas, operating an average of 1,627,096 head of sheep for the two years.

"With the increasing emphasis being given to wool production in the United States in connection with the war effort," the Farm Credit Administration states, "this special study of sheep ranch operations during 1940 and 1941 was conducted in order to make available the production and cost data obtainable through facilities of the Farm Credit Administration."

In Table No. 1 as compiled by the Farm Credit Administration are shown the assets and liabilities of 532 ranches as indicated in the financial statements submitted by the sheep operators in the fall of 1941. The table does not include non-ranch as-

Table 1. Assets and Liabilities of 532 Sheep Ranchers in 13 Western States as Indicated in the Financial Statements Submitted by the Ranchers With Their Loan Applications in the Fall of 1941.

| ITEM | South Dakota | Wyoming | Colorado | New Mexico | Texas | Utah | Nevada | Arizona | California | Montana | Idaho | Washington | Oregon | 13 States |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|------------|---------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|
| Number of ranches..... | 31 | 62 | 63 | 13 | 25 | 122 | 18 | 2 | 21 | 79 | 25 | 19 | 25 | 532 |
| Number of sheep, fall 1941..... | 54,574 | 229,903 | 162,390 | 55,246 | 182,819 | 393,343 | 73,870 | 11,841 | 41,639 | 289,941 | 59,919 | 55,971 | 72,783 | 1,684,239 |
| ASSETS: | | | | Dollars | Per Sheep | Inspected | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | 10.63 | 8.76 | 10.37 | 7.97 | 7.56 | 9.94 | 8.64 | 9.71 | 8.35 | 8.53 | 8.05 | 8.11 | 7.53 | 8.95 |
| Real estate | 3.11 | 12.05 | 12.87 | 13.58 | 15.62 | 11.50 | 7.21 | 8.91 | 7.36 | 9.73 | 8.48 | 11.76 | 13.70 | 11.33 |
| Equipment, work stock, etc. | 1.22 | 1.33 | 1.51 | 1.48 | 1.17 | .99 | 1.87 | 2.04 | 1.41 | 1.80 | 2.09 | 2.39 | 1.76 | 1.41 |
| Feed | .77 | .56 | .80 | --- | .10 | .32 | .62 | .07 | .20 | 1.00 | 1.43 | 1.01 | 1.44 | .57 |
| Other livestock | .26 | .50 | .76 | 1.62 | .53 | .20 | .56 | --- | .07 | .76 | .37 | .45 | .98 | .53 |
| Total ranch assets..... | 15.99 | 23.20 | 25.81 | 24.65 | 24.98 | 22.95 | 18.90 | 20.73 | 17.39 | 21.62 | 20.42 | 23.72 | 25.41 | 22.79 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Livestock loan | 2.10 | 1.91 | 2.51 | 1.61 | 2.46 | 2.95 | 1.53 | 1.47 | .91 | 2.01 | 1.16 | 2.80 | 3.08 | 2.30 |
| Real estate mortgage..... | .88 | 2.16 | 2.20 | .96 | 6.49 | 1.43 | 1.47 | 1.22 | 2.25 | 2.64 | 1.98 | 5.53 | 3.62 | 2.60 |
| Other indebtedness | .30 | .31 | .49 | .55 | .72 | .45 | .28 | .20 | .54 | .48 | .76 | 2.58 | .52 | .54 |
| Total ranch indebtedness..... | 3.28 | 4.38 | 5.20 | 3.12 | 9.67 | 4.83 | 3.28 | 2.89 | 3.70 | 5.13 | 3.90 | 10.91 | 7.22 | 5.44 |
| EQUITY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ranch enterprise | 12.71 | 18.82 | 20.61 | 21.53 | 15.31 | 18.12 | 15.62 | 17.84 | 13.69 | 16.49 | 16.52 | 12.81 | 18.19 | 17.35 |

United States Department of Agriculture—Farm Credit Administration—Economic and Credit Research Division—March 7, 1942.

sets, such as city homes, etc., nor non-ranch liabilities, as for example mortgages on city property, and the equity shown is that of the ranch enterprise only.

The average investment in the sheep business for the 12 western states and Texas for 1941 was \$22.79 per head. If this investment figure were applied to the 37,433,000 head of sheep in the 13 states, as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture for January 1, 1942, the total investment in the sheep business for this region would be over 853 million dollars.

This table attempts to show as nearly as possible just those assets and liabilities pertaining to the sheep operations. It will be noted that the bottom line, which is the difference between the assets and liabilities, reveals the average equity per head of sheep. This would indicate an average indebtedness of only 24 per cent of the designated valuation, which is only about half the rate of the total farm indebtedness in 1940. These sheepmen appear to be getting "their

houses in order," as has been so strenuously advocated for the past year, which indicates a healthier sign than has existed in the sheep industry for many years.

Sheep Expenses and Income

Another part of the detail compiled by the Farm Credit Administration is shown in Table No. 2. The "Financial Progress—Net" in this table as defined by the Farm Credit Administration is on a "fixed inventory and cash outlay basis, with no allowance for return on equity or management other than 'Family.'" No depreciation other than cash outlays for repairs and new buildings constructed or equipment purchased is allowed on equipment, buildings, etc. Allowance for sheep depreciation through loss or increasing age is made on sales per head by using normal or the same values for the same aged sheep for each inventory period and taking the difference between the beginning and ending inventories less purchases made during the period. This decrease in the value

of the livestock is truly a cost.

The year 1941 is one of the best years that the sheep industry has experienced for a long time. The percentage of lambs per ewe inspected increased from 79 per cent in 1940 to 82 per cent in 1941; wool production also increased a small amount per head inspected in 1941. The total income per head inspected increased \$1.64 in the 12 western states and Texas in 1941 over 1940. Expenses in 1941 increased 55 cents per head over 1940. An increase of \$1.09 per head in the "net financial progress" in 1941 is shown over 1940.

The above picture is a fairly good one, but as stated before, the sheep industry is one of long duration. Only the "long pull" really determines whether or not it is a good financial investment.

In our opinion the average annual margin over the last ten years for the 13 states under consideration has not been large. The year 1941 is the highest income year since some of the good

Table 2. Production, Income and Expense of 532

| | | SOUTH DAKOTA | | WYOMING | | COLORADO | | NEW MEXICO | | TEXAS | | 122 1940 | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|--|
| | | 31 ranches | | 62 ranches | | 63 ranches | | 13 ranches | | 52 ranches | | | |
| | | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | | |
| PRODUCTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total sheep at inspection..... | No. head per ranch..... | 1,587 | 1,780 | 3,569 | 3,718 | 2,534 | 2,563 | 4,431 | 4,337 | 3,234 | 3,005 | 3,180 | |
| Lamb crop (matured)..... | Percent ewes inspected..... | 79 | 84 | 75 | 79 | 85 | 85 | 71 | 68 | 71 | 78 | 7 | |
| Wool clip | Lbs. per hd. inspected..... | 8.5 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 9.2 | |
| Year's loss (sheep)..... | Percent no. inspected..... | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 | |
| SALES PRICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs | \$ per head sold..... | 5.33 | 6.02 | 5.06 | 6.67 | 5.83 | 7.64 | 5.08 | 6.26 | 4.14 | 5.68 | 5.2 | |
| Wool | Cents per pound..... | 29.5 | 35.9 | 28.5 | 32.8 | 29.7 | 34.0 | 29.4 | 34.4 | 29.0 | 35.3 | 29. | |
| INCOME | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales proceeds | \$ per head inspected..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lambs | \$ per head inspected..... | 1.99 | 2.27 | 2.08 | 2.99 | 3.74 | 5.13 | 2.05 | 2.36 | 2.00 | 2.56 | 2.8 | |
| Sheep | " " | .55 | .67 | .43 | .75 | .32 | .53 | .18 | .35 | .54 | .77 | .4 | |
| Inventory change (fixed price basis)..... | " " | 1.21 | .95 | .24 | .09 | .10 | .05 | —.03 | .01 | —.33 | .08 | .0 | |
| Less purchase (sheep and lambs)..... | " " | 1.09 | .62 | .26 | .25 | .91 | 1.36 | .05 | — | .48 | 1.41 | 1.0 | |
| Lambs and sheep (net)..... | \$ per head inspected..... | 2.66 | 3.27 | 2.49 | 3.58 | 3.25 | 4.35 | 2.15 | 2.72 | 1.73 | 2.60 | 2.3 | |
| Wool (sales proceeds) | " " | 2.49 | 3.37 | 2.57 | 3.02 | 2.38 | 2.66 | 2.41 | 2.75 | 2.34 | 2.00 | 2.7 | |
| Total, sheep income..... | " " | 5.15 | 6.64 | 5.06 | 6.60 | 5.63 | 7.01 | 4.56 | 5.47 | 4.07 | 5.50 | 5.0 | |
| Other income | " " | .09 | .09 | .17 | .14 | .15 | .13 | .08 | .29 | .21 | .26 | .0 | |
| Total income | " " | 5.24 | 6.73 | 5.23 | 6.74 | 5.78 | 7.14 | 4.64 | 5.76 | 4.28 | 5.76 | 5.2 | |
| OPERATING EXPENSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | \$ per head inspected..... | .18 | .21 | .16 | .23 | .31 | .41 | .26 | .40 | .11 | .16 | | |
| Range (leases, permits, etc.)..... | " " | .44 | .57 | .35 | .34 | .43 | .46 | .49 | .47 | .79 | .86 | | |
| Feed | " " | .50 | .59 | .38 | .37 | .66 | .71 | .21 | .26 | .40 | .32 | | |
| Family (including life insurance)..... | " " | .38 | .39 | .29 | .30 | .42 | .49 | .47 | .40 | .46 | .55 | | |
| Labor | " " | .61 | .76 | .87 | .92 | .99 | 1.12 | .94 | 1.12 | .27 | .38 | | |
| Provisions and supplies..... | " " | .27 | .31 | .43 | .46 | .28 | .33 | .27 | .26 | .22 | .29 | | |
| Transportation (auto, truck, etc.)..... | " " | .18 | .26 | .15 | .18 | .25 | .31 | .25 | .19 | .12 | .19 | | |
| Equipment and repairs (cash outlay)..... | " " | .19 | .19 | .08 | .11 | .10 | .17 | .01 | .06 | .08 | .11 | | |
| Shearing | " " | .18 | .20 | .23 | .23 | .18 | .20 | .13 | .14 | .20 | .24 | | |
| Bucks purchased | " " | .13 | .16 | .09 | .15 | .14 | .14 | .10 | .17 | .09 | .15 | | |
| Other operating expense..... | " " | .38 | .80 | .44 | .56 | .38 | .45 | .06 | .27 | .19 | .25 | | |
| Interest paid | " " | .24 | .23 | .39 | .36 | .36 | .34 | .26 | .26 | .53 | .63 | | |
| Total expense | " " | 3.68 | 4.67 | 3.86 | 4.21 | 4.50 | 5.13 | 3.45 | 4.00 | 3.46 | 4.13 | | |
| FINANCIAL PROGRESS —Net— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$ per head inspected..... | 1.56 | 2.06 | 1.37 | 2.53 | 1.28 | 2.01 | 1.19 | 1.76 | .82 | 1.63 | | | |

United States Department of Agriculture—Farm Credit Administration—Economic and Credit Research Division—March 7, 1942.

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years in the 1920's. In the meantime there have been years of heavy losses.

The Farm Credit Administration did not attempt to determine the cost of producing wool per pound. The above figures are all that have been published by the Farm Credit Administration and probably represent the most comprehensive study of the kind that has ever been made. However, the National Wool Grower has attempted to approximate the cost of producing wool, making use of the income, expense, and investment figures presented by the Farm Credit Administration. In doing this, we have added as an expense the interest on equity and a managerial charge.

An average equity of \$17.35 is shown in Table 1 for the 12 western states and Texas per head for land, sheep, equipment, etc. If figured at 5 per cent interest rate, the sheepman would be entitled to 87 cents per head charge for the money he has invested. Adding to that a charge for wages of a manager of 65 cents per head, eliminating the family expense charge of

40 cents shown in Table 2, would mean \$1.02 to be added to the total expense of \$4.91 as shown in Table 2. This additional charge to expense would mean a fair compensation to the owner for his work and investment. This total expense as figured would be \$5.93 per head, and when deducted from the total income for 1941 of \$7.06, would leave a net profit per head to the grower of \$1.13.

Using the basic figures of the Farm Credit Administration included in the two tables, and adjusting them by increasing the expense to represent earnings on investment and managerial compensation, the average cost of wool per pound in the 13 states for 1941 may be computed as follows:

| | Cost of Wool Per Pound | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Operating expense per head..... | \$4.91 | |
| Five per cent interest on equity per head | .87 | |
| Management charge per head..... | .65 | |
| Sheep depreciation per head..... | .81 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | \$7.24 | |

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Less: Other income | \$.18 |
| Family expense | .40 |
| Shearing expense | .22 .80 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total expense | \$6.44 |
| \$6.44 x 43.5% = \$2.80 Wool expense per head | |
| .22 Shearing expense per head | |

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| | \$3.02 Total wool expense per head |
| \$3.02 ÷ 8.7 pounds = 34.7 cents cost per pound of wool | |

All of the items listed in the above tabulation are the weighted* averages for the 13 states. The operating expense per head is the average of the total expense shown in Table 2; the interest charge for equity has been added at 5 per cent on the "Equity-Ranch Enterprise" in Table 1. The management charge of 65 cents per head, which we have added, is the amount used by the United States Forest Service in their calculations on

*The average determined by the number of units in each state rather than a simple average of state totals.

Sheep Ranches in 13 Western States, 1940 and 1941

| | UTAH | | NEVADA | | ARIZONA | | CALIFORNIA | | MONTANA | | IDAHO | | WASHINGTON | | OREGON | | Average 13 states | |
|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 122 ranches | | 18 ranches | | 2 ranches | | 21 ranches | | 79 ranches | | 25 ranches | | 19 ranches | | 25 ranches | | 532 ranches | |
| | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 | 1940 | 1941 |
| 3,005 | 3,189 | 3,253 | 4,059 | 4,021 | 5,552 | 5,705 | 1,908 | 1,898 | 3,414 | 3,446 | 2,122 | 2,194 | 2,986 | 2,935 | 2,868 | 2,861 | 1,620,370 | 1,684,230 |
| 78 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 72 | 93 | 100 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 85 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 80 | 95 | 79 | 82 |
| 8.2 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 |
| 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | |
| 5.88 | 5.29 | 7.73 | 5.70 | 7.73 | 7.86 | 8.00 | 5.97 | 7.25 | 5.52 | 6.67 | 6.65 | 8.82 | 6.36 | 8.33 | 5.54 | 6.56 | 5.37 | 7.07 |
| 35.8 | 29.9 | 34.7 | 29.1 | 33.0 | 25.8 | 34.3 | 28.5 | 37.3 | 28.9 | 34.1 | 30.0 | 35.2 | 28.3 | 33.7 | 28.4 | 33.8 | 29.1 | 34.3 |
| 2.56 | 2.83 | 4.26 | 3.28 | 3.98 | 3.74 | 3.92 | 3.88 | 4.71 | 2.55 | 3.29 | 5.77 | 7.54 | 5.01 | 6.64 | 3.39 | 4.60 | 2.88 | 3.90 |
| .77 | .43 | .72 | .24 | .69 | 1.52 | 1.71 | .29 | .33 | .90 | 1.29 | .63 | 1.10 | .56 | .63 | .52 | .62 | .51 | .80 |
| .68 | .09 | —.05 | —.22 | .18 | —.06 | .04 | —.23 | .19 | .26 | .53 | .13 | .50 | .24 | .01 | —.09 | .01 | .11 | .23 |
| 1.41 | 1.03 | .89 | .48 | .89 | .57 | | .79 | 1.47 | .65 | 1.44 | 1.74 | 2.55 | 1.35 | 1.33 | .71 | .95 | .75 | 1.05 |
| 2.60 | 2.32 | 4.04 | 2.82 | 3.96 | 4.63 | 5.67 | 3.15 | 3.76 | 3.06 | 3.67 | 4.79 | 6.59 | 4.46 | 5.95 | 3.11 | 4.28 | 2.75 | 3.88 |
| 2.90 | 2.73 | 3.00 | 2.34 | 2.65 | 2.72 | 3.33 | 2.14 | 2.85 | 2.48 | 3.17 | 2.66 | 3.07 | 2.42 | 3.06 | 2.53 | 3.29 | 2.52 | 2.99 |
| 5.50 | 5.05 | 7.04 | 5.16 | 6.61 | 7.35 | 9.00 | 5.29 | 6.61 | 5.54 | 6.84 | 7.45 | 9.66 | 6.88 | 9.01 | 5.64 | 7.57 | 5.27 | 6.87 |
| .26 | .06 | .05 | .13 | .20 | — | — | .04 | .01 | .25 | .32 | .13 | .27 | .15 | .17 | .26 | .42 | .15 | .19 |
| 5.76 | 5.11 | 7.09 | 5.29 | 6.81 | 7.35 | 9.00 | 5.33 | 6.62 | 5.79 | 7.16 | 7.58 | 9.93 | 7.03 | 9.18 | 5.90 | 7.99 | 5.42 | 7.06 |
| .16 | .28 | .30 | .20 | .30 | .10 | .11 | .13 | .13 | .26 | .35 | .34 | .39 | .25 | .24 | .32 | .37 | .24 | .30 |
| .86 | .45 | .50 | .46 | .51 | .25 | .20 | .86 | .97 | .55 | .57 | .40 | .61 | .94 | 1.12 | .68 | .65 | .52 | .57 |
| .32 | .41 | .46 | .28 | .27 | 2.30 | 2.40 | 1.01 | .91 | .56 | .69 | 1.79 | 1.88 | .91 | 1.11 | .57 | .42 | .54 | .58 |
| .55 | .42 | .49 | .23 | .21 | .35 | .34 | .42 | .43 | .25 | .28 | .46 | .49 | .34 | .40 | .34 | .37 | .36 | .40 |
| .38 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 1.24 | 1.52 | 1.07 | 1.09 | .70 | .70 | 1.20 | 1.38 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 1.72 | 1.54 | 1.72 | .99 | 1.12 |
| .29 | .35 | .39 | .41 | .46 | .33 | .29 | .24 | .24 | .59 | .67 | .50 | .55 | .60 | .66 | .62 | .63 | .40 | .45 |
| .19 | .44 | .51 | .23 | .22 | .67 | .62 | .17 | .18 | .19 | .21 | .26 | .26 | .34 | .26 | .24 | .26 | .26 | .29 |
| .11 | .05 | .08 | .14 | .16 | .04 | .04 | .08 | .10 | .22 | .31 | .22 | .40 | .11 | .30 | .12 | .20 | .11 | .17 |
| .24 | .22 | .25 | .19 | .17 | .19 | .20 | .23 | .31 | .22 | .22 | .20 | .22 | .21 | .21 | .20 | .21 | .22 | |
| .15 | .12 | .15 | .07 | .05 | .02 | .13 | .05 | .03 | .08 | .12 | .09 | .14 | .09 | .12 | .06 | .12 | .10 | .14 |
| .25 | .04 | .03 | .24 | .34 | .67 | .39 | .38 | .38 | .11 | .17 | .40 | .40 | .38 | .27 | .15 | .38 | .22 | .28 |
| .68 | .42 | .39 | .34 | .30 | .22 | .32 | .33 | .40 | .37 | .46 | .39 | .53 | .44 | .51 | .41 | .41 | .39 | |
| 4.18 | 4.25 | 4.72 | 4.03 | 4.51 | 6.21 | 6.03 | 4.59 | 4.71 | 4.63 | 5.34 | 6.54 | 7.23 | 6.12 | 6.85 | 5.35 | 5.82 | 4.36 | 4.91 |
| 1.63 | .86 | 2.37 | 1.26 | 2.30 | 1.14 | 2.97 | .74 | 1.91 | 1.16 | 1.82 | 1.04 | 2.70 | .91 | 2.33 | .55 | 2.17 | 1.06 | 2.15 |

what a manager should receive per year for operating a sheep business. To make a fair adjustment of this charge, we have eliminated from expense the "family expense" of 40 cents as shown in Table 2. The sheep depreciation per head of 81 cents or the cost of maintaining the herd valuation is determined by adding or subtracting the change in inventory from the purchases as shown in Table 2 for the average of the 13 states.

Income from other sources is deducted from expenses so that as nearly as possible only the sheep operations are included. Shearing expense is deducted from total expense and added to the wool expense because it is figured as a cost that should be charged to wool alone.

In arriving at the amount of the total expense which wool should bear, the percentage that wool income is to the total income is used as the determining factor. In this instance for the year 1941 wool income was 43.5 per cent of the total income. In some instances a longer period such as a ten-year period is used in determining this percentage. In the same way, average fleece weights over a period of years are applied in determining costs per pound, but 8.7 pounds is the weighted average for fleeces in this study.

If this study is representative, and we believe it to be the best one available for the 12 western states and Texas, the cost of a pound of wool for 1941 would be 34.7 cents. The weighted average of the price received for this period as shown by the study was 34.3 cents per pound.

There is, of course, room for wide difference of opinion respecting methods of computing costs of wool production. The foregoing, based in part on the data published by the Farm Credit Administration, represents the best attempt that can be made at this time. We would suggest that critics have regard for the following:

1. The figures shown as costs of 1941 wool, as computed by the National Wool Growers Association with some basic data of the Farm Credit Administration, are the averages of a large number of concerns.

2. It is very difficult to determine how much of the total expense should be set against wool; in this case we have used the method last employed by the United States Tariff Commission, which is that of dividing expense in proportion to income from wool and lambs. Some authorities

prefer to base such a percentage on average sales of lambs and wool over a ten-year period. If that method had been employed in connection with the 1941 data, the cost per pound of wool would be increased materially.

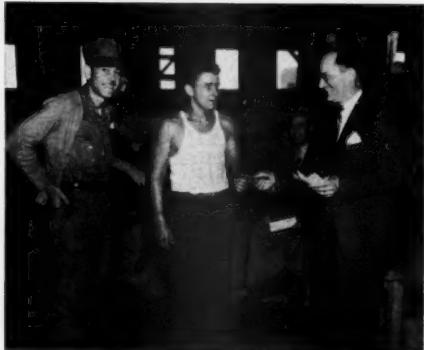
3. It might be argued that 65 cents per head as a management charge does not represent proper compensation to be figured as an item of expense.

4. While a 5 per cent charge on the owner's equity is not an out-of-pocket cost, yet all costs of production as computed by manufacturing concerns, utilities, etc., regularly include an allowance for interest on investment.

5. The fact that expenses in the sheep business have advanced more rapidly than have markets shows that the 1942 and 1943 costs of wool production will undoubtedly be found to be higher than those for 1941.

Young Shearers Compete

EDWARD BLENDER, a husky sun-tanned, 17-year-old lad from an Illinois farm near Raritan, captured top honors at the annual shearing contest of the Chicago Junior Lamb Show



Champion Blender receives first prize award from E. K. Ploner of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. Proud onlooker is L. M. Cropper, Vocational Ag instructor at Media High School, Raritan, Ill., who trained 17-year-old Ed. Blender.

sponsored by the Union Stock Yards, June 17. His tally showed 93 out of a possible 100 points.

From the moment young Blender picked up his Stewart Shearmaster in the first elimination round to the time his last shorn yearling scampered away after the final heat, he looked good to the gathering of Vocational Ag men, breeders, buyers and students that filled Sheep House No. 4. Even at that, Judge John L. Narey, veteran Denver range state shearer, had to make some close decisions on speed, condition of shorn fleece and sheep, before awarding the \$25 purse for first place.

"With the ranks of the regular farm

flock shearers thinned by recruiting both for the armed forces and war industry, harvesting this year's wool crop depends more than ever before on junior shearers like those in this contest," said B. A. Tomlin of the State Vocational Agriculture Department at Springfield, Illinois.

"The class of shearing exhibited by these young 4H Club and F.F.A. shearers," said Mr. Tomlin, "exceeds anything I've seen yet at a Market Lamb Show Shearing Competition."

All the contestants used Stewart Shearmasters and many were accompanied by their Vocational Ag teachers. Champion Blender had Mr. L. M. Cropper of Media High School near Raritan, watching him from the sidelines. Other finalists who won prizes were Harold Massie of Carthage, Illinois; 15-year-old James Marshall of Serena, Illinois; and 17-year-old John Treuthart of Carthage, Illinois. The timer was D. G. Daniels, member of the Board for Vocational Education at Springfield, Illinois. Average weight of shorn fleeces was about 10 pounds.

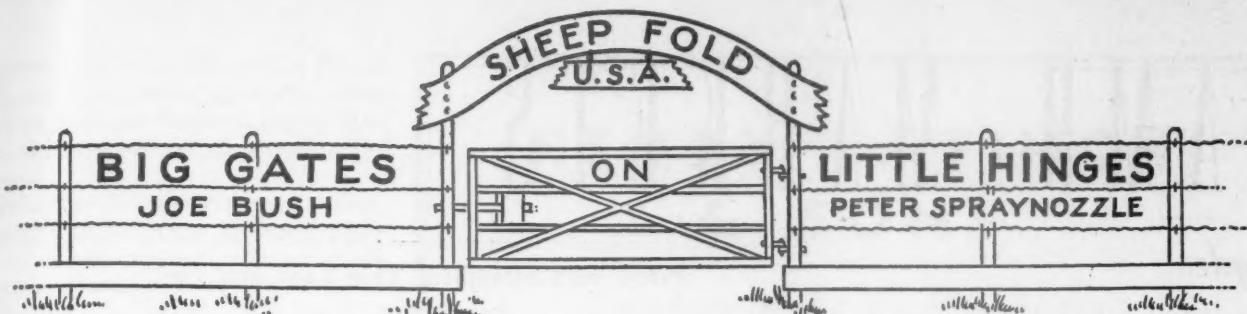
Idaho Grazing Chief Succumbs

WORD has been received of the death, on June 18, 1942, of J. Eckert Stablein, regional grazier for the State of Idaho with the Grazing Service, Department of the Interior.

Mr. Stablein had been a member of the Grazing Service organization since 1935 when he was first assigned to the New Mexico region. In 1937 he was transferred to Idaho and in the spring of 1939 was made regional grazier for that state.

Mr. Stablein was born in Brookfield, Missouri, in 1894. He spent his early life at Las Cruces, New Mexico, and attended the New Mexico State Agricultural College. He served as an officer overseas in World War No. 1 and later was engaged in the stock business in New Mexico.

He is survived by his wife, Laura Cox Stablein, a member of a prominent southwestern ranch family; a son, J. Eckert Stablein, Jr.; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Sterling; and a grandchild. Funeral services were held in Las Cruces, New Mexico on June 20.



JOE BUSH and me like to read the stories of the old-time stockmen, and so it was that we again re-read the story of Job. He, seems like, had a flock of everything: sheep, cattle, goats and camels, a very great household. Such a man would have been rated great in any stock country; a peaceable man, mindful of the limits of the range set by the Grazing Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Fish and Wildlife Service; mindful of the rights and the pleasure of those who followed the trails to the national playgrounds, and with his herders fought the fires that burned over the range because of the careless indifference of summer campers.

Once, so the story goes, "the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord and Satan came also (Joe Bush says don't seem possible but he has known of stockmen's conventions where Satan came also trying to crash the gate). On the occasion of this get-together, the Lord met Satan and wanted to know "how come" and asked him, "Whence comest thou?" And Satan said, "From going to and fro on the earth, from walking up and down in it." And the Lord asked Satan if he had met Job, a good and upright man. And Satan said, "Why not? Thou has blessed the works of his hands, placed a hedge about his house so that his substance has increased the land."

And then to prove Job, Satan was given permission to tempt him, to take all that he had, to touch all except his life, after which there fell to the lot of Job one calamity after another until all his flocks, his household, his substance were taken. And then, Joe Bush says, came riders, range riders from the Department of the Interior, of Agriculture, Grazing Service, and Forest Service, and asked if they might commune with him.

And Job said (Job 12-2 and 3), "No doubt ye are the people, and wisdom will die with you, but I have understanding as well as you: I am not inferior to you—yea who know not such things as these."

Joe Bush and me have lived a long time in many states where the "open range" was the "lure" that led men from the pasture lands on the "Banks of the Wabash," the prairie lands of the prairie states, the narrow fields of the New England states, to brave whatever there was to run their flocks and herds on the open range: the wide floor of the desert for a winter range, the towering mountains with their shrubs and vast cathedral of trees as their summer range.

Here it was on the open range that the sons of the pioneers met the daughters of their neighbors, married, built their homes and started "on their own." They and their sons have grown to look upon the open range as a

part of their heritage. They have fought for what they thought were their rights, and out there on the desert, in mountain canyons above the timberline, a little pile of rocks marks the resting place of a pioneer stockman of the West who paid the price for his part of "the open range" in the golden West that meant more to him than life itself.

Is it any wonder then that the sons and grandsons of those pioneers look with suspicion upon the ever-growing encroachments governmental agencies are making on the range?

Joe Bush says seems like every stockman of the West ought to know the 2nd and 3rd verses in the 12th chapter in the Book of Job, there are so many opportunities to quote them on the range and at stock conventions.

So Job girded himself like a man, stood up like a man, told his friends they were "miserable comforters"; that as for him and his house he would place his trust in God. And after this experience Job lived one hundred and forty years and had seven sons and three daughters and fourteen thousand sheep. And the latter end of Job was more than the beginning.

Again in this midsummer issue of the National Wool Grower, we run, for the good that it may do, our version of . . .

"A fool there was" and he drove a jit, even as you and I. He loaded his folks and his camp outfit and sought out mountains high. He found him a place that looked right nice, where the grass was green and the waters iced, where the song birds sang and the stately trees hummed a drowsy tune in the summer breeze. He made his camp and he fished the creek while his children played in the shade, cleansing their bodies and rinsing their souls in a paradise God had made. A restful stay, and then one day the open road and away, leaving behind in the timber's shade the rubbish and trash his camp had made. "It don't look nice, but what the hell! We never expect to come back again!"

So he drove away and a slumbering spark glowed bright that night in a forest dark when the wind stirred the ashes gray. Yea, he was a fool, this tourist gay and he might have been you or I. And he never will make that camp again no matter how far he drives. For the stately trees and the sparkling pool and the carpet of grass that was sweet and cool have been seared by the hand of a careless fool that might have been you or I. For that slumbering spark in the ashes gray was a roaring hell at the dawn next day while the fool drove away o'er the mountain crest in his jitney tour of the Golden West.

L A M B M A R K E T S

Ogden

RECEIPTS totaled 183,800 head in June this year compared to 236,015 for the same month last year, or a decrease of 52,000 head. The large part of the June lambs originated in Idaho and were practically all offered on the market. Another portion of the month's total consisted of through transit lambs from California, not offered for sale.

Of the 183,800 total 78 per cent were sold, while in June a year ago only 47 per cent of the 236,000 received were sold on the market.

The Idaho lamb movement did not get under way to any great extent until mid-June, while last year a good movement began about two weeks earlier.

Prices soared from \$14.35 for range lambs on Thursday, June 4, up to \$15.75 paid for three cars of 86-pound Hill City, Idaho, lambs on June 12. Most ranch lambs were secured at \$14.35@14.75.

The first big run of the season arrived for sale on Saturday, June 13; sales including many carlots of choice rangers at \$15.50 top, others at \$15.25 @15.35, with ranch lambs at \$14.50.

During the third week in June the top dropped to \$15 for several days, and ranchers brought \$14@14.75. Between June 23 and 25 a top of \$15.10 took many carloads, but it was raised to \$15.50 for two loads near the end of the week, and \$15.25 was paid for numerous loads over Saturday and Sunday, June 27 and 28. Ranch lambs brought \$14.25@14.65 during this period.

The market weakened the fore part of the following week, June 29 and 30, to a \$14.75 top at the close of the month.

Ewes cleared during June at \$5.25 down. Two cars of 72-pound California feeders were taken early in the month at \$12.25, and on July 1 two loads of 73- to 75-pound Rogerson, Idaho, feeders made \$12.75.

R. C. Albright

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

| | 1942 | 1941 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter in First 5 Months | 7,731,086 | 7,411,656 |
| Week Ended: | | |
| June 20 | June 21 | |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Slaughter at 27 Centers..... | 273,165 | 237,663 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|

Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Good and Choice (Spring)..... | \$15.42 | \$11.44 |
| Medium and Good " " | 13.95 | 10.55 |

New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Spring Lamb (all weights) | | |
| Choice | 28.50 | 23.00 |
| Good | 27.50 | 22.00 |
| Commercial | 24.10 | 20.10 |

Lamb

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Choice, 30-40 pounds..... | | |
| Good, 30-40 pounds..... | 25.50 | 19.10 |
| Commercial, all weights..... | 21.60 | 16.30 |

Chicago

AT Chicago the supply of sheep for the month of June totaled 134,000, compared with 103,900 last year and 118,400 two years ago. It was the smallest June supply with two exceptions since the turn of the century. For the first six months of this year the total aggregated 1,174,000 against 1,114,000 for the same time last year. Out of the June supply only 48,000 sheep came for sale on the market, the balance of 86,700 came consigned to packers. These direct consignments were largely shipments from California, Idaho and from middle-west farms. Outside of a limited number of spring lambs on the open market, the supply was shorn, carrying pelts of varying degrees of wool.

June is the month when the yearly crop of lambs changes from the old to the new. The movement of the new-crop lambs in the salable supply came largely from nearby farms and represented a comparatively small total. The older lambs were practically in the

yearling class though the official classification made by the government did not take effect till the first of July. Due mainly to the abundance of feed and the high level of the market, lambs came in good flesh most of the month and showed an exceptionally high average in value. The general desire to hold on for a good finish resulted in an unusual scarcity of feeders obtainable during the month. During the early part of the month some wooled lambs were bought to shear but comparatively few moved out to be refinshed.

During the month prices averaged comparatively high. Wooled lambs ranged from \$14.50 to \$16.15 with comparatively few of desirable quality under \$15. Top was the highest for the month since 1929 when \$17 was paid. The average was also the highest since the same year. The lowest June top in the last 30 years was in 1932 at \$7.75. The lamb average that year was \$5.80. Processors found a good demand for lamb at comparatively uniform prices. At most of the market

centers wholesale lamb sold at \$25 to \$29, and occasionally up to \$30, which was \$4 to \$5 per hundred higher than last year and highest for a good many years.

Efforts to increase the use of mutton products by the Army are being pushed vigorously and are reflected in the better demand for sheep and lambs on the hoof. The present high state of the market is attributed partly to this improved outlet and to the high price of wool that is going into Army clothing.

Yearlings which arrived in June were practically the tail end of the old-lamb crop. They met with a good demand and sold relatively high, but about \$2 per hundred under the new lamb prices on account of being minus the wool. There was a healthy demand for yearlings at \$13 to \$14, with the best during the month at \$14.25 and unfinished kinds largely at \$12 to \$13. As the season advances into the July period, "yearlings" will become scarcer and the supply of the new-crop lambs from the ranges will increase. A few shipments from Idaho have appeared for the market but thus far nearly all range shipments have been billed direct to packers.

Since the first of the year there has been a very substantial advance in lamb prices. In January top was \$13.10; the average, \$12.35. In February and March, the best lambs brought \$12.75 and the average was \$12. During this period most of the receipts were from Colorado feed lots. In April the supply showed some decrease and prices moved up, bringing the top to \$14.15 and average to \$12.70. In May top soared to \$15.40 with the average at \$14.10. June top consisted of spring lambs at \$16.15. The six-month period showed a gain of \$2 per hundred over a year ago in the early part of the season and as much as \$4 in June.

While lamb prices are on the rise, the market for good beef steers has fallen \$1 to \$1.50 since April because of the ceiling on beef. Cattle feeders say they cannot feed steers to a high finish with prime beef pegged at \$22.50 and the result is that prime steers are gradually disappearing from the market. Fortunately there is no ceiling on lamb yet and the supply is not large enough to warrant any cut in prices,

HENRY L. FINCH & SONS

Breeders of Hampshire Sheep

Stud and Range Rams of Superior Quality

Imported Suffolk Rams

We now have on hand an outstanding lot of yearlings. These are the first selection from the most popular flock in England.

SEE OUR ENTRIES AT THE NATIONAL and IDAHO STATE RAM SALES

The remainder of our rams are now for sale and can be seen at our farm.

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO

Animal Husbandry Department

Utah State Agricultural College

LOGAN, UTAH

Offers students training and experience in Livestock Breeding, Animal Nutrition, Management, Wool Technology, and supporting courses.

OUTSTANDING FLOCKS AND HERDS ON THE CAMPUS



College sheep exhibited by students in the annual spring fitting and showing contest.

Consigning to the National Ram Sale:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| COLUMBIAS: | 2 single entries (yearlings) |
| CORRIE DALES: | 2 single entries (yearlings) |
| HAMPSHIRE: | 2 single entries (yearlings) |
| RAMBOUILLETS: | 2 single entries (yearlings) and 1 pen of 5 (yearlings) |



CORRIEDALES HAMPSHIRES

Stud rams of both breeds and six-year-old Hampshire ewes for sale. — No others, except those reserved for the sales.

Two of our stud Corriedale rams imported from H. T. Little Estate, New Zealand, in April, 1942, via Australia through Panama Canal to New York. Snapshot taken soon after arrival after 16,000-mile journey. Left E 2, right 150 D.

A Moncreiffe Corriedale topped the recent California Ram Sale and established a record for the breed in this country: \$1250.

POLO RANCH Malcolm Moncreiffe, Owner
BIG HORN, SHERIDAN COUNTY, WYOMING

BARTLETT BROS.

Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada

We have a small but select flock of

Pedigreed Suffolk Sheep

True to type, maintained at a high state of perfection.

YOUNG STOCK USUALLY FOR SALE.

See Our Consignment at the National Ram Sale.



LET YOUR NEXT RAMS BE BARCLAY SUFFOLKS

Barclay Suffolks

Mature Early

One of My Flock Headers; Imported
from Fifeshire, Scotland.

Twenty years' improved production through use of Best Suffolks that can be imported or obtained in flocks of this country has made Barclay Suffolks a popular type that finds favor with producers wherever used.

BREEDING THE BEST

is economy in the long run. More pounds in shorter time on higher selling lambs is the result of using the best of Barclay Suffolk seedstock from one of the oldest and foremost Suffolk flocks in America.

MICHAEL BARCLAY
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

but on the other hand the future looks promising. With war demand for meat increasing, traders on the local market look for relatively high lamb prices the remainder of the year.

The approximate slaughter of 1,050,000 sheep and lambs at 27 federally inspected markets in June was about 20,000 under that in June last year but, excepting last year, a long-time record for the month. Despite this heavy killing the supply over the country is still large and not materially different from a year ago, according to government figures. This demonstrates that sheep growers are doing their part in keeping up with the war demand for meat and clothing.

Comparatively few old sheep were received in June. There was a fair demand for shorn ewes at \$6 to \$6.50 most of the month, with the best light weights selling up to \$6.85 at the best time. Wethers sold from \$7 to \$13, depending on age and market condition.

Frank E. Moore

Denver

RECEIPTS of sheep and lambs at Denver during June, 1942, will total about 56,900 head compared to 106,900 for the same month a year ago, a decrease of 50,000 head. This decrease is largely accounted for by the fact that more Idaho lambs have been selling on the Ogden market this year and consequently do not move to Denver. Receipts at Denver for the first six months of this year will total about 742,200 head compared to 623,700 for the first six months of last year, an increase of 118,500 head.

During the first week of June receipts were small and the market remained fairly steady. Good and choice 80-pound Idaho spring lambs sold at \$14.25 and one load of medium to good Californias brought \$13.35. Some mixed fat and feeding spring lambs from California brought \$13. Trucked-in native springers from territory around Denver topped at \$14.75, with most lots selling at \$14 to \$14.50. Old-crop lambs were very scarce. Clipped offerings with mostly Number 2 pelts sold at \$12 to \$13 and odd lots of wooled lambs sold at \$11 to \$13.75. Five loads of good shorn ewes from California sold for slaughter during

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A mutton breed producing market lambs that give you

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American Hampshire Sheep Assn.

72 Woodland Ave.

Detroit, Michigan

Helen Tyler Belote, Secy.-Treas.
C. Harold Hopkins, President

Feeding lambs didn't show much change throughout June and aged sheep, after an opening decline that represented a hangover from the closing days of May, settled down into a good firm trade during most of the month.

Omaha receipts totaled 111,139, an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the corresponding month of 1941, although some 55,000 under May. Supplies consisted largely of fed Californias, both in and out of the wool, and natives. Only a few offerings showed up from range states, chiefly California grassers with a moderate showing of Idaho ranch lambs, and real top grades were lacking. Best range stock, however, was quotable right up with other top lambs. A spread of \$15@15.50 covered a good share of the June trading in fat lambs of all classes with early-month sales down to \$14.25 and a closing top of \$15.25 which has since been well maintained.

All signs point to a later eastward movement of range lambs this year and a liberal proportion of killers when shipment does get under way. Demand for the fat end, however, should hold up well and at well-sustained prices so long as other meat animals hold their present levels.

So far feeder buyers have been rather hesitant about going against replacements at current quotations, but even so, June shipments of feeder lambs and sheep back to the country from Omaha were the heaviest for the month since 1937 at 17,513 head. This compared with 18,015 in May and 14,244 during the sixth month of last year. Feed and forage are more plentiful in Omaha feeding territory than at any corresponding time in years, and the trade anticipates a brisk demand for thin lambs as soon as the harvest is out of the way. Most feeder business during June was in a range of \$12.25@12.85 with a top of \$13 on straight feeders and \$13.25 on mixed fat and feeding lambs.

Fat ewes dropped to \$6 early in June and held there consistently during the remainder of the month on rather liberal supplies on some days. There was a gradual expansion in the outlet for breeding ewes late in the month at prices up to \$6.25@6.75 for solid-mouthed ewes of both native and western origin. Native yearling ewes

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809 Exchange Avenue
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sold up to around \$11, and one load of good quality Oregon yearling ewes brought \$11.75 during the month.

Kirby H. Kittoe

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for June were 73,392 compared with 103,013 in May and 60,522 in June a year ago. No fed wooled lambs were offered during the month, offerings being largely springers and old-crop shorn lambs.

Despite increased supplies, the lamb market held up well and closing prices were \$1@1.25 higher than a month ago. The late top on natives was \$15.25, with bulk of good to choice kinds \$14.50@15.25. A few loads of Idahos were received early in the month and sold \$13.85@14.75, but none were offered later. A few loads of Texas and New Mexico lambs sold \$13@13.75 during the month.

Old-crop shorn lambs sold largely \$12@13 with \$13.50 the outside quotation on the close. After a sharp break at the end of May, fat ewes held generally steady throughout the month. The top on most days held at \$6 with most sales \$4@5.50, and common kinds down to \$1.

H. H. Madden

Lamb Market Outlook

THE Livestock and Wool Situation issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for June, 1942, reports:

Weather and feed conditions affecting the lamb crop have not been as favorable this spring as last. Although the number of stock sheep on farms and ranches is a little larger than last year, this increase may be largely offset by a decrease in the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions in several of the western sheep states this spring, lambs generally have made good gains. The condition of sheep and lambs in the western sheep states on June 1 was below that of a year earlier but above average for that date. The outlook for range feed and pastures on June 1 was mostly favorable.

The outlook for lamb prices during the next several months is favorable. Consumer demand conditions are much stronger this year than last, but slaughter supplies of sheep and lambs during the 1942 grass-lamb marketing season (May-November) probably will not differ greatly from those of a year earlier. Lamb prices

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50 SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS

50 SUFFOLK EWES

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25-26

Elko, Nevada, September 6

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Range Rams — 900 — Stud Rams

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generally decline moderately during the summer and fall, but prices are expected to continue well above those of last year. Lamb prices now are above all of the four minimum levels at which ceilings may be applied under the terms of the price control law.

* * *

Inspected sheep and lamb slaughter during the first 5 months of 1942 totaled about 4 per cent greater than a year earlier. Present indications point to little or no increase in this year's lamb crop and marketings for slaughter during the last half of the year may not differ greatly from those of the corresponding period of 1941. Lamb and mutton constitute about 5 or 6 per cent of the total meat supply.

Federal Inspection of Meat Packing Plants

MEAT-PACKING establishments that are engaged only in intra-state business and thus would not ordinarily be eligible for federal inspection, may now apply for it under the provisions of a bill recently passed by Congress and signed by the President on June 10, 1942.

If such establishments expect to sell substantial quantities of meat to federal agencies and if they meet requirements for sanitation and acceptable equipment, they may receive federal inspection and bid on Army and Navy and lend-lease contracts.

Under the new legislation, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized upon application to furnish inspections and examinations such as those made in establishments engaged in interstate or foreign commerce. In these duties the Secretary of Agriculture is represented by officials and inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which is the branch of the Department of Agriculture that administers the federal meat-inspection regulations. The new legislation authorizes an appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1943, and subsequent fiscal years, in such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. The law provides also for the termination of the new provisions six months after the end of the present war.

AUXILIARY WORK

History of Wool

SHEEP-RAISING was one of man's earliest agricultural pursuits. Sheep originated in Central Asia, were brought to Europe and gradually introduced into different parts of the world. Fabrics of wool have been discovered in ruins of the Swiss lake villages which were inhabited during the Neanderthal Age, between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago. Wool garments were also worn by Babylonians in 4,000 B.C.

Long before history was recorded, sheep were being raised for their fleece. The Bible tells us that Eve's son, Abel, was "a keeper of sheep." Even as recently as the days of our great grandmothers, spinning wheels, shuttles and looms were as much a part of the home life of American women as the kitchen stove.

Tradition tells us that the method of manufacturing felt, one of the principal wool products was accidentally discovered by a French monk who placed strips of wool in his sandals on a pilgrimage. The heat and moisture of his foot, combined with the pressure of his weight, welded the strips into a solid piece of felt.

The wool industry developed along lines of a household craft rather than as a primitive factory system. Ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks and Hebrews did hand-spinning and weaving in the home, making clothing for their own consumption. The Romans usually wore woolen clothing. The famous toga was made in two types. The "toga hirta" was made of a heavily napped woolen fabric for winter, while the "toga tertia" was a lightweight summer woolen, similar to present-day worsteds.

Early in the Christian Era, the finest woolens were made in Bagdad, Damascus and other cities of the Turkish Empire. During the Middle Ages the center of the industry shifted to Venice and Florence in Italy, from where it

Material for this Department should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Fruitland, Utah.

spread to the Netherlands, Belgium and then to England.

The first sheep in America are reported to have been introduced into Virginia about the year 1608.* The wool industry was begun in this country in 1643 by wool combers and carders of Yorkshire, England, who settled in the town of Rowley, Massachusetts.

Patterns for the first rugs woven in America were first traced in the sand by Indian squaws of the Pueblo tribe, originators of the American rug industry. One of the first Axminster rugs made in Philadelphia had woven into its fabric the coat of arms of the new American Republic.

The most important type of woolen cloth woven by early American colonials was "home-spun," an all-wool fabric which was essentially rough. A similar cloth, known as the "linsey woolsey," was far more durable than the homespun and consequently valued more highly.

George Washington was one of the fathers of the sheep-growing industry in America. He imported the best breeds of sheep and made arrangements to bring to this country the best spinners and weavers obtainable in Europe.

In 1793, in an effort to improve American woolens, Messrs. Du Pont de Nemours and Delesert brought to this country a full-blooded Portuguese ram named "Don Pedro," and by 1812 the Du Ponts had the largest and best flock of sheep in Delaware, which created a widespread interest in sheep-raising throughout the Atlantic states.

The first factory built for the manufacture of woolen fabrics in America was erected in 1788 by Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth. It was named the Hartford Woolen Company. Prior to

*Coronado brought sheep into what is now New Mexico as early as 1540 when he was searching for the mythical Seven Cities of Cibola.—Editor

that time wool fabrics were woven in the home. The westward movement of growers began in 1825 with the opening of the Erie Canal. Simultaneously, great areas, well suited to sheep-raising, were opened up, making way for the mass production methods of wool growing.

Your Correspondent

"For the Duration"

THIS little title has become a household phrase during the last few months. How many of our appliances have we looked at lately and asked ourselves, "Will it last for the duration?"

Although we don't expect our present supply of clothing to last for the duration, it's a safe bet we will want it to last as long as possible, especially anything made of wool, now that most of the better fabrics are being reserved for use of our fighting forces.

Lately there has been considerable informative material printed regarding the care of woolens, the value of proper airing, brushing, cleaning, storing, etc. However, with the best of care, most of us are going to be needing—and wanting—new clothes.

It will be more important than ever to give a lot of thought to the planning of our wardrobe in order that we can dispense with unnecessary items and get a well-balanced and coordinated wardrobe that will give us pleasure and wearability for some time to come.

First—check over your closets carefully and take an inventory. Perhaps last year's dress is nearly as good as new and just needs new accessories to bring it up-to-date.

You have one perfectly good coat you tired of two or three years ago. What will you do with it? Yes, it's all wool and the quality is much better than you could get in a coat for young Mary this fall. Do you sew? Why not rip the seams apart, sew the pieces loosely together with a string and send

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For History of the Breed, List of Members, Pedigree Blanks, Etc., Address the Secretary.

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Southdowns again won grand champion carlton of lambs, champion and reserve champion ewes, reserve grand champion wether, and grand champion pen over all breeds at the 1940 International.

Write the Secretary for additional information.
Eugene Helms, President
W. L. Henning, Secy., State College, Pa.

to the cleaner, and then make Mary's coat. Try to cut the coat out when you can have it quiet. When remodeling anything it's particularly necessary to be able to concentrate, for if a small section is miss-cut and you happen to need that part to complete the pattern, you won't be able to match it at the dry goods counter.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a new booklet called "Coat Making at Home." It is a companion document to "Make Your Own Hat" and is issued by the Bureau of Home Economics, the author—Miss Margaret Smith, Junior Home Economics Specialist. However, if you don't sew, take the coat to your dressmaker. You will save money and have a better coat in the end.

Now here's a suit of your husband's that is hopelessly out of style. Why don't they put material like that into women's clothes? You wouldn't look bad in that color, you say to yourself. If you are exceptionally clever you could manage a tailored suit for yourself out of this. This is one type of remodeling that is better left to an experienced tailor. He can make a beautiful tailored suit by using the coat for your coat and turning the trousers up-side-down for the skirt. Your husband's tuxedo would work up especially well this way.

What shall you do with that knitted dress? The only thing you didn't like about it was that it wouldn't wear out. Now is the time to unravel the yarn, wrap it loosely around strips of cardboard, tie here and there, and then launder it gently—squeezing gently through luke warm suds with a rolling motion and rinsing in water of the same temperature. When it is dry, it will be nearly as good as new and will be well worth your time to knit up into a twin sweater set for yourself or sweaters for the youngsters.

Junior's wool snow suit is worn out too much for him to wear again this winter but there are parts of it that might be used for something. Yes, if you have enough wool pieces to make eight-inch squares, you can make a very attractive and useful afghan by crocheting around each square with scraps of yarn and then sewing or crocheting the squares together to make the size you desire. If you haven't

enough squares to make one by yourself why not give what you have to your Parent-Teachers' Association or get the rest of your auxiliary chapter to contribute and make an afghan for the school air-raid shelter?

You say there might be a few odds and ends of wool scraps left after revamping, remodeling, and making quilts and afghans? Well, for Heaven's sake, don't throw these away! Put them all together in a safe place and wait until Uncle Sam announces a Wool Scrap Drive.

Your Press Correspondent

"Barbee-Cues"

THE Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer film, "Barbee-Cues" featuring M. O. Cullen, meat expert of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, is now being shown in theaters throughout the country.

Before fall this Pete Smith meat specialty will have been shown to many millions of persons in every section of the country. "Barbee-Cues" was especially timed for the summer outdoor cooking season and presents a powerful story for barbecuing meat and is definitely a picture of "appetite appeal" for meat.

In the film, Mr. Cullen, aided by the narration of Pete Smith, shows the right way to prepare and barbecue roasts, steaks, chops, spareribs, shish-kabobs, hamburger and frankfurters. He points out that any cut of meat which can be broiled or roasted can be cooked outdoors over hot coals. He stipulates that live coals—not a flame—should be used as a source of heat and that the meat should be placed six or eight inches above them. Steaks and chops should run an inch or more in thickness.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board specialist, in addition to acting in the picture also served as technical adviser in the writing of the script. "Barbee-Cues" is the second Pete Smith short in which Mr. Cullen has appeared. Its predecessor was "Culinary Carving" which enjoyed wide popularity.

Contributors to the Wool Fund in June

(Continued from page 10)

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Pete Chaix
Pete Chevallier
Steve Churroca
Pete Corta
Pete Iteanis
Lee Livestock Co.
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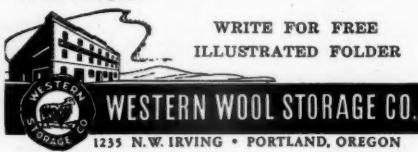
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Lamb Contracting

A FEW scattered contracts on mostly wether lambs were reported over Montana at a range of \$10.50 to \$11.50 per hundred for fall delivery during the week ending Saturday, July 12. However, most previous bids of \$11 were reported withdrawn. Some recent contracts of white-faced ewe lambs have been reported in a range of \$11.50 to \$12 per hundred. Trade reports indicate that more than 200,000 lambs are under contract in the state. Most salable black-faced yearling ewes were sold earlier in the season, but current demand on rather liberal supplies of white-faced yearlings is seasonally narrow.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 7)

The number of coyotes here has decreased because of increased trapping.

We are having a hard time getting help to run the sheep.

I think the National Association and the Wool Grower are doing very good work.

John Jacobs

Radium, Grand County

Feed generally is the best that I have seen in two or three years (July 1).

I believe the lamb crop this year is a little poorer. Shorn, fine-wooled yearlings are bringing \$11.50, and cross-breds, \$12. All of the wool around here has been sold or contracted.

Sheep operating expenses are about 25 per cent higher this year.

Our coyote trouble does not improve because we do not have enough trappers.

Our foremost problems are shortage of help and high wages.

W. V. Jones

Utah

While a few warm days occurred, most of the month was moderately cool and comparatively backward, especially at the higher elevations. Only light, scattered precipitation occurred on a few dates. Much of the first alfalfa cutting was short. Summer ranges are dry or even critically dry in central and east-central counties, and more rain is needed nearly everywhere. Livestock, however, continue in good condition.

Antimony, Garfield County

It has been cool and windy. Feed is about the same as the last two or three years, with the snow banks very short (June 27).

The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is less than last year. Feeder lambs are being contracted at 10 cents per pound. Most of the wool sold at about 38 cents.

Expenses are about 50 per cent higher than they were one year ago.

Coyote losses are about the same.

I think the shortage of reliable help is our most pressing problem.

J. L. Smoot

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Logan, Cache County

Since June 17 feed conditions have been very good (June 26).

About the same number of lambs were saved per 100 ewes as last year. Fat lambs for fall delivery are being contracted at \$11 per hundred; feeder lambs at \$10.50; whitefaced ewe lambs at \$12. Price per head for shorn fine-wooled yearlings is \$11, with crossbreds at \$12.

All the wool in this vicinity was contracted early at from 40 to 42 cents per pound.

Expenses are at least one third greater than last year.

Coyotes are fewer in number due to trapping and poisoning.

L. S. Smart

Nevada

One or two warm periods occurred, but most of the month was appreciably cooler than normal, though without frost or other detriment to range growth. Only a few periods of light, scattered showers occurred, which were of little benefit to ranges. Light snow fell at higher elevations in the last week. Streams are diminishing. Haying is well under way. Lower ranges are showing the effects of the dry weather, but livestock continue in good condition.

Winnemucca, Humboldt County

Conditions are excellent (June 27), even better for sheep than in June of 1941, which was far above average. In my opinion the number of lambs saved per 100 ewes this year is from 10 to 15 per cent lower than last year.

The wool in this section is pretty well sold, but offers on scattered lots are from 5 to 8 cents under the spring top.

Running expenses are probably 15 per cent higher than one year ago.

Coyote losses are heavier this year due to weather conditions.

Other than the labor problem, which is always with us, I should say that the government's unsatisfactory method of handling the 1942 clip of wool is our paramount problem. The government should take it, grade it, and pay accordingly.

A. L. & W. G. McGinty

California

Temperatures were seasonal in most sections but for cool or subnormal values in middle and especially in northern counties during the last week or ten days. Precipitation has been negligible, or insufficient to affect forage growths, and was confined to the more northern counties and later in the month. Conditions have been excellent for haying. Feed has been ample in all sections, and livestock remained in good condition.

Birds Landing, Solano County

The weather here has been cool enough to delay grain harvesting. The feed is excellent, above average, (June 29), and better than last year. There are many green weeds for summer feed.

About the same number of lambs were saved per 100 ewes as in 1941.

Fine-wooled, shorn yearlings are priced at \$11.50, and crossbreds at \$12.50.

A few odd lots of wool from late lambs have been sold from 37 to 40 cents. Probably 95 per cent of the wool around here has been sold. Three-eighths blood, 8-months' wool has sold up to 45 cents.

Expenses for running sheep are from 12 to 15 per cent higher than they were one year ago.

There have been no coyotes in this section for a number of years due to rigorous eradication.

Our main problems are getting adequate labor to hold up maximum production and receiving full prices under the wool ceiling.

Wesley Wooden

Oregon

Daytime temperatures were summerlike at times over most of the lower areas, but night temperatures were rather cool much of the time, with frost or freezing values in the mountains. Precipitation was frequent enough, but was mostly light, being insufficient in a few scattered spots. Corn growth was retarded. The lack of rain is beginning to show up generally over eastern counties. The first haying is well along in most sections. Livestock are good to excellent.

Salem, Marion County

We have had a late, wet spring and a very good season for grass here in the Willamette Valley. Sheep are in good condition, and the prospect for crops is the best in years. The early spring was cold and wet, however, and there was quite a heavy death loss in the grade ewes and lambs.

R. V. Hogg

Washington

Unfavorable weather prevailed most of the month, being much too cool and too wet, especially over western counties, for the growth and handling of field crops. The last week was somewhat drier, but was still too cool. However, the weather favored pasturage and forage growths, and the result has been an increase in the flow of milk. Vast quantities of hay got wet in the fields. Livestock with few exceptions have continued to thrive.

Hanford, Benton County

Our range is very dry (June 18); it is the worst we have had in years.

The number of lambs saved is 15 per cent less than last year, although we had good weather for lambing. Crossbred, shorn yearlings are bringing \$12 per head. Most of the wool sold from 38 to 42 cents. Shearers were paid 15 cents per head with board, or 19 cents with the wool in the bag.

Expenses have increased about 25 per cent, especially food.

Coyote numbers are greater this year as we had a mild winter and no trappers at work.

The shortage of reliable labor is our

chief problem at present.

Simon Martinez

Miles, Lincoln County

We have had considerable rain all through June. June of last year was wet, but both this year and last were somewhat wetter than two years ago. Feed is ideal (July 1).

I believe generally there were fewer lambs saved this year. At this time contracts on fat lambs and feeder lambs are being made at 11 cents. I believe whitefaced ewe lambs are going from 12 to 13 cents. Fine-wooled yearling ewes are priced at \$11. Cross-breds are going from \$11 to \$12.

All the wool in this locality has been sold, most of it bringing 40 cents. I know of no one in this section who is storing or holding his wool.

Expenses are from 35 to 40 per cent higher than a year ago.

We have had more coyotes because very little is being done in this locality to trap them.

I believe the most perplexing problem facing the wool grower is the securing of experienced and efficient help in handling sheep.

G. E. McDougall

Idaho

Temperatures were mild in the daytime, but averaged below normal generally over the state and through the month. Showers were frequent enough for the range, and heavy enough at times, most sections having had ample moisture for present needs. Wet weather damaged some hay. Pastures, ranges, and livestock are generally in good shape, range feed being excellent in many areas.



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Montana

Light to moderate rains occurred every week, maintaining abundant soil moisture supplies nearly everywhere; but the weather was not altogether favorable, because of the persistently cool temperatures, retarding crop and vegetation growth. However, livestock, having plenty of feed, have continued in good to excellent condition. Light frosts occurred in many places the last week. Rains delayed shearing in places and hampered haying work.

Hogeland, Blaine County

The range looks the best in years (June 27). We have all kinds of water, and the grass is the best in years. The number of lambs saved is short 10 to 20 per cent of the number a year ago. At least 80 per cent of the wool in this vicinity has been sold.

Expenses are at least 25 per cent higher than they were one year ago.

My biggest problem is the shortage of range.

Fred Brockway

South Dakota

Seasonal weather prevailed, temperatures being near or somewhat below normal as a rule. Showers or light to moderate rains occurred regularly every week pretty generally over the state, some spots receiving heavy rains. Sunshine and warmth are needed now. Haying is making good progress, on good crops. Sheep shearing is nearly completed. Livestock remain in good to excellent condition.

Grenville, Day County

Weather during early lambing (March) in farm flocks was very favorable and there was better than a 100 per cent lamb crop. However, during the last part of April and the month of May and on into June the weather was very unfavorable for lambing, too much rain and cold weather, and only about 60 per cent of the late lamb crop has been saved.

Shearing also was delayed, and cost us 20 to 25 cents with board. Some three-eighths wool has been sold at 40 to 42 cents, but lately no sales have been reported (June 30). It seems to

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES

FOR JUNE, 1942

(Preliminary)

| | % |
|--------------|------|
| Arizona | Zero |
| California | 19 |
| Colorado | 147 |
| Idaho | 121 |
| Montana | 123 |
| Nevada | 47 |
| New Mexico | 62 |
| Oregon | 138 |
| South Dakota | 129 |
| Texas | 112 |
| Utah | 53 |
| Washington | 156 |
| Wyoming | 94 |

Note—All of the percentage figures are based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the above percentage figure.

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me that there is no bottom to the wool market. It is going lower instead of higher.

Our feed is plentiful, so far we have had 3 inches of moisture, above normal this spring. The grain fields look good, indications are for a fine crop in this section. I don't think there will be many feeder lambs this year in this locality. The asking price for cross-bred yearlings is \$12 to \$15.

The coyote situation is about the same; nobody is there to go after them.

The cost of supplies has gone up about 28 per cent.

Hans Raedsch

Wyoming

Most of the month was too cool and too wet for livestock interests, especially over eastern and southern portions, though the last week brought helpful warmth and sunshine. Growth of forage has been slow, though grain and hay have made sturdy and, in places, luxuriant growth. Livestock are largely in excellent condition. Water supplies continue the most abundant in years over much of the eastern area.

Cowley, Big Horn County

Feed on ranges is very good and above average for other Junes of two or three years back (June 27). Spring ranges are generally very good.

The lamb crop is slightly under the average of the last few years. Twelve cents is being asked for whitefaced, ewe lambs for fall delivery.

The price per head for shorn cross-bred and fine-wooled yearlings is \$10.50.

One lot of wool of slightly heavy, medium and crossbred type was sold and loaded last Monday at 36 cents. This was the last lot of unsold wool in this vicinity.

Running expenses are about 25 per cent higher than they were one year ago.

Our important and most perplexing problem is labor. We have a detention camp for Japanese under construction in this county, and everyone has quit and gone there to work. Common labor is paid from \$7.50 to \$12.50 per day. Sheepmen are trying to make the W.P.B. production goals and it's tough going.

C. Golden Welch